FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JULY 1983

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has postponed indefinitely the visit he was scheduled to pay to the Soviet Union this week, Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported citing a PLO source in Moscow. Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met with PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi, who spoke about the PLO leadership's efforts to overcome the "complications" within the Palestinian resistance, according to TASS. The Soviet side stressed that discord within the PLO must be overcome by political means and drew attention to the need to strengthen cooperation between the PLO and "progressive" Arab countries. PLO sources in Moscow cited by KUNA disclosed that Qaddumi and his delegation left the meeting in a "very optimistic" mood in light of Gromyko's "understanding view" toward the issues presented by the Palestinian side concerning the PLO-Syrian dispute. Gromyko promised that the Soviet Union will use its influence on the Syrians to heal the rift and will also exert efforts to settle the differences within Fatah, the sources said.

Yasir 'Arafat continued to denounce the "conspiracy" to control Palestinian decisionmaking, telling PLO fighters in Algeria that the PLO is being stabbed in the back by "agents" of the "Zionist enemy," Tunis radio reported. In another development, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf described 'Arafat's expulsion from Syria as "more serious" than late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Meanwhile, PFLP official Ahmad al-Yamani, who is a member of the PLO Executive Committee, criticized proposals for the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile, Damascus radio reported. Such ideas are aimed at giving the Palestinian and Arab masses the impression that the phase of armed struggle is over and that the phase of political bargaining will begin within the framework of "capitulatory settlements" like the Reagan plan, Al-Yamani asserted.

Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will pay an official visit to Washington though the date has not yet been fixed, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported citing a U.S. State Department spokesman.

Lebanon

PSP Warning, Preparations — If the Lebanese Army enters the Ash-Shuf mountain area after a partial Israeli withdrawal without a "comprehensive national solution that preserves Lebanon's unity and independence," the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) will consider this an "explicit challenge in favor of the Phalangist side," a PSP official announced in remarks reported by KUNA. However, the PSP will not oppose the Army if it enters according to a political agreement and to previously agreed controls by all the "effective" powers in the country, he stated. The PSP's Druze fighters and other leftist militias are making military preparations to confront the Lebanese Army's entry into the mountain region, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

IDF Redeployment — Israeli ministerial discussions on IDF redeployment have been delayed to allow for coordination with the Lebanese Army and multinational force, IDF Radio reported. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio noted that a large IDF military convoy left the Ash-Shuf area for the south.

Israel

Israel will restore the Jewish quarter in Hebron just as it restored the Jewish quarter in Jerusalem, Defense Minister Moshe Arens told the Knesset in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. The Hebron residents have much to make amends for since the 1929 massacre of Jews in the city, Arens declared.

Libya

The newly defected Libyan ambassador to Jordan, 'Aziz 'Umar ash-Shunayb, announced in a Radio Monte Carlo interview that he was personally instructed by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to organize the assassination of Jordanian King Husayn. He also said Al-Qadhdhafi authorized the embassy in Amman to distribute funds among Palestinians to increase divisions within the PLO and incite hostility against King Husayn.

Chad

The commander of Goukouni Oueddei's forces admitted that President Hissein Habre's troops have recaptured Abeche, stating in a Paris radio interview that he was obliged to order the evacuation of the city in the face of an attack by assault tanks manned by "foreigners," particularly Zairians.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Three oil wells at Iran's Nowruz oil field are on fire and another is currently losing 17,000 barrels a day, Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi said in remarks reported by the Tehran newspaper *Keyhan International*. Iraq is trying to force Iran to accept peace by attacking the oil fields, Gharazi said, but Iran will reply appropriately on the battlefield. Meanwhile, a ranking Iraqi commander warned that if the Iranians launch a new offensive, the Iraqi forces will not allow them to flee but will annihilate them, INA reported citing a statement made to *Alif Ba'* magazine. On the battlefronts, fighting continued along the "entire defensive lines," an Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio stated. On the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, Iranian forces killed or wounded a "number" of Iraqi soldiers and destroyed more than 11 machinegun emplacements, the communique stated, adding that although an Iraqi force "pretended" to launch an offensive near Sumar, it was repulsed.

Iran

Council of Experts Meeting — The Council of Experts, holding its inaugural meeting in Tehran, elected Qom Friday Imam Ayatollah 'Ali Meshkini as its chairman and Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani as its deputy chairman, Tehran radio announced on 14 July. Earlier, in a message greeting the session, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni reminded the members of the council of their grave responsibility and urged them to be vigilant and to consult with specialists on improtant issues, according to IRNA. In a press conference before the meeting, Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, head of the committee supervising the elections in the Council of Experts, noted that according to the Constitution the council is responsible for appointing the future leader of the country, IRNA also reported.

Profiteering, Shortages — A handful of "dependent capitalists" are profiteering and hoarding and are also distributing drugs and spreading corruption, Prosecutor General Musavi-Tabrizi warned in an interview reported by Tehran radio. Referring to power and water cuts in Tehran, Musavi-Tabrizi said that those who are spreading rumors cause divisions and dissatisfaction among the people, thus helping "military terrorists." Meanwhile, "problems" arising from bread shortages should be solved soon, an official in charge of the state grain organization stated in an interview with the radio. He said good wheat reserves and the government's measures will help solve the "recent bread problems."

Afghanistan

Afghan guerrillas attacked Kabul airport twice in the past week, AFP reported citing Western diplomatic sources. A resistance spokesman said an "unspecified number" of troop transports and helicopters were damaged in an attack on 9 July, AFP added.

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'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad on Gulf Tour

JN141016 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad this morning on a visit for an unspecified period of time. The visit is part of a new Gulf tour.

USSR Visit Postponed

LD131907 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] A Palestinian source in Moscow has disclosed that brother commander Abu 'Ammar has postponed indefinitely the visit he was scheduled to pay to the USSR this week. The source gave no details about the reasons for the postponement.

PLO Delegations Continue Talks in USSR

Soviet Aid Promised

LD131554 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1512 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jul (KUNA) — It was stated here that the Soviet Union today reaffirmed its complete and immediate readiness to do its best to solve the Palestinian-Syrian dispute and to clear the atmosphere inside the Fatah movement as soon as possible.

PLO sources said that the affirmation came during the meeting of the visiting PLO delegation, headed by Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the Organization's Political Department, with Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, which lasted over 3 hours.

The sources stressed that the meeting is "extremely important for settling the disputes in the Palestinian arena, and that the Palestinian delegation left the meeting in a very optimistic mood, as it held the Soviet side's understanding view toward all the issues that the Palestinian delegation presented concerning the disputes between the PLO and Syria, including the Syrian government's decision to expel PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat from Syria."

These sources affirmed to KUNA that the Soviet side promised to to exert "every effort, and to use its influence on the Syrians to close the rift between the PLO and Syria and to restore relations between them to normal; and also to settle the disputes inside the Fatah organization — the largest Palestinian organization." These talks are considered the longest talks the Soviets have ever held with a Palestinian delegation since the commencement of official relations between them, which indicates the importance and sensitivity of the issues presented.

DFLP Delegation Concludes Visit

LD130216 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Yesterday Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, heading a Palestinian delegation, ended his visit to Moscow at the inviation of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

During its 4-11 July stay in Moscow, the delegation had talks with many officials of the Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People, the Soviet Women's Committee, and other organizations. In a statement on the talks and meetings, the Soviet and Palestinian representations condemned the continuing Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples and opposed Washington's attempts to implement the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

The two sides confirmed that the United States and its allies are trying to tie up the Arab countries with separate agreements — like the Camp David capitulationist and treacherous deal in order to prevent the establishment of an independent national Palestinian state and exclude the PLO from the process of Middle East settlement.

PNC Member Seeks Arab Penalties on Syria, Libya

NC130916 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — PNC member Sa'id Kamal has stated that Fatah leaders and PNC members have decided to organize marches from all the Arab and foreign capitals where there are PNC members. They would gather in Tunis, the headquarters of Yasir 'Arafat, to emphasize their adherence to the legitimate leadership of 'Arafat, the symbol of the Palestinian revolution.

In a statement he made to *Al-Jumhuriyah* today, Kamal demanded that all Arab states without exception impose deterrent penalties on the regimes in Syria and Libya, particularly after the failure of the Algerian and Saudi mediations. The Palestinian official stressed that the Arab League must play an effective role similar to the role it played when it was [headquartered] in Cairo, when the Lebanese civil war broke out in 1976. Kamal explained that the independence of the Palestinian decision will remain mere ink on paper if the Palestinians do not have the freedom to make decisions in the interests of the Palestinian people, in order to confront the plans which aim at isolating the PLO's political leadership, and at fragmenting and liquidating the resistance.

Kamal pointed out that the direct answer to the attempts to fragment and liquidate the Palestinian resistance lie in establishing a provisional national government which would include elected representatives of the occupied territory, even though they might not be able to attend or to exercise their duties. He

added that establishing this government would be a prelude to submitting a studied diplomatic initiative based on the Fes Summit resolutions. Referring to the Syrian stand, Kamal said: Events have proven that Syria wants to impose its conditions on the PLO in preparation for holding negotiations with the U.S. on the future of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Kamal further said: Syria has interfered in the PLO's affairs. It encouraged the division in order to appear to be in control of the situation, despite the fact that Yasir 'Arafat announced through the Saudi-Algerian committee that in order to safeguard Lebanon's independence and sovereignty he was ready to temporarily withdraw the Palestinian forces from the Al-Biqa' to Tripoli in preparation of their redeployment in the Arab countries. Kamal pointed out that Damascus must realize the dangers it brings to itself, the PLO, and to the Arab region as a result of its rejection of the Arab mediation committee.

PLO's Khalaf Praises Soviet Position on Mideast

JN131812 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has praised the stands of the USSR. In a statement published in *Al-Watan Al-'Arabi* in Paris today, he said that the USSR has adopted an honorable stand on our side and has been a real friend, particularly during recent times.

Abu Iyad said: I know how perturbed the Soviets are over this crisis. They in the Kremlin are concerned about the unity of the resistance and the Arab position and Arab solidarity. He said that they affirm the Arab solidarity from Saudi Arabia to Morocco. Abu Iyad also indicated that the USSR sent three messages to President al-Asad and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat.

In another development, Abu Iyad said that he had arrived in Cuba at the time the Syrian president had decided to expel 'Arafat from Damascus. He said that Cuban President Fidel Castro almost smashed the table with his hand because he did not believe and could not comprehend that any Arab country would expel Yasir 'Arafat. Abu Iyad said that he believed that 'Arafat's expulsion from Damascus was more serious than former Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

New Operation Against Israelis Reported

JN131655 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Despite Zionist enemy measures, the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces' fighters have escalated their operations against the Zionist targets in southern Lebanon.

An explosive charge went off near Al-Qasimiyah bridge, south of Sidon, as an enemy military patrol was passing by. Some enemy vehicles were destroyed and several soldiers were wounded. Reports from southern Lebanon say Israeli forces immediately cut off the international highway between Sidon and Beirut and diverted traffic to a side road. The enemy forces then began a wide search in the area to catch the heroic joint forces fighters who carried out the operation. The fighters returned safely to base.

Defecting Libyan Envoy Scores Al-Qadhdhafi

Husayn Assassination Plot Revealed

NC131436 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 13 Jul 83

[By Randa Habib]

[Text] Amman, July 13 (AFP) — 'Aziz 'Umar Ash-Shunayb, who defected yesterday as Libyan ambassador to Jordan, said that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi personally ordered him recently to plan the assassination of King Husayn by shooting down the royal plane. He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS that the Libyan leader gave him "limitless funds" to cause divisions inside the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). He also revealed that Col al-Qadhdhafi's moves to become reconciled with President Saddam Husayn of Iraq were "nothing but bluff."

Mr ash-Shunayh, a graduate of Britain's Sandhurst military academy, came to Amman as Ambassador in May, 1980.

He said: "Colonel al-Qadhdhafi recently ordered me to Tripoli to inform me that a repugnant terrorist action against King Husayn was going to take place in Jordan." He would not reveal the date of the scheduled assassination. "SAM missiles are going to be placed near the airports at Amman and Aqaba, southern Jordan, and they were to be fired after the royal plane had taken off from Amman and reached a certain height." He added: "In case of failure, more missiles would be fired as the plane landed at Aqaba." Mr ash-Shuwayb said that assassination was due to be carried out with the help of another Arab country, which refused to take part. He would not identify the country. He said that Libya's missions of conciliation with Baghdad were "a bluff".

"I participated personally in most of these missions. During the last one in June, 1981, while Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud (Libya's number two man) was trying to prove Libya's good faith to President Husayn, another Libyan delegation was secretly signing contracts to buy the most modern tanks and arms for delivery to Iraq's enemy, Iran."

Discussing what he called "the Libyan role" in this affair, he stressed that Libya's hostility towards Iraq was quite different from Syria's towards Iraq. "While Syria," he said, "has political and ideological conflicts with Baghdad, Libya is working for the fall of the Saddam Husayn regime with the aim of bringing about the destruction of Saudi Arabia. "For Al-Qadhdhafi, the end of Saddam Husayn would open the door wide for the Iranians so that they could penetrate the Arab Peninsula, and especially Saudi Arabia."

Mr ash-Shunayh said that "Colonel al-Qadhdhafi put limitless funds at the disposal of the Libyan embassy in Jordan to spread dissension in the PLO and weaken it." "Some members of this embassy, he added, "went to Lebanon with this aim, and money

flowed in torrents." "The Libyan leader also asked us to use the same methods to bribe Palestinians in the Al-Wihdat, Al-Baq'ah, and Shneiller in the suburbs of Amman to cause trouble in Jordan."

Asked about possible threats to his life, he replied: "My duty towards the Libyan people forces me to tell the truth despite the dangers, which are all part of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime's methods."

Envoy Interviewed

JN131919 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1705 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Recorded telephone interview with former Libyan Ambassador to Jordan 'Aziz 'Umar ash-Shunayb, granted in Amman to the radio's announcer Antoine Abu Samra — date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Antoine Abu Samra] What is the objective behind Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's attempt to spread dissenion among the ranks of the Palestinian resistance, to create turmoil in Jordan, to assassinate King Husayn, and to topple President Saddam Husayn's regime in order to let the Iranians penetrate the Arab Gulf area? What will he gain from all this?

['Aziz 'Umar ash-Shunayb] It is clear why Col al-Qadhdhafi gave funds to the Libyan Embassy in Amman. The objective was to increase the divisions among the various political factions inside the PLO in order to make them fight among themselves at the expense of the Yasir 'Arafat-led PLO. This was done via the Libyan Embassy in Amman by dispatching envoys from Tripoli to Amman and Beirut to bring about this objective. This is the truth regarding the aforementioned point which does not please any Arab citizen, particularly during the present circumstances and condition of the Arab world.

[Abu Samra] Will you tell us when this began?

[Ash-Shunayb] The issue is not new. The date is old, and the issue took place in different stages by encouraging some PLO factions to adopt hardline stands on Fatah in particular, and by supplying these factions with funds and weapons over successive periods of time which did not exceed 1 year.

[Abu Samra] Does this mean that Col al-Qadhdhafi wants to weaken Yasir 'Arafat and not the Palestinian resistance itself?

[Ash-Shunayb] Col al-Qadhdhafi believes that the Fatah movement must be under the control of the Libyan regime so that he may, through the Fatah movement, peddle any political matters he wants in the Arab arena.

[Abu Samra] Let us go back to the second point, which is related to Jordan. You say in your accusations or statements that Col al-Qadhdhafi wants to create disorder in Jordan. What would he gain from this?

[Ash-Shunayb] Mr Antoine, I want to make something clear. You used the word "accusations." There is a difference between accusations and statements made by a person who has been in a responsible position and shouldering responsibilities. First, we have to remove any ambiquity regarding this issue. There are no accusations but realities.

As for your question regarding the issue of sedition in Jordan, this is clear. This was based on direct instructions from Tripoli — and from the colonel himself — to spread the seeds of sedition in the Palestinian camps in Al-Biqa', Al-Wihdat, Al-Yarmuk [as heard], in Schneller, and the other Palestinian camps in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan by buying consciences, by inciting some people against others, by winning people over to the Libyan camp, by inciting sedition inside the country through spreading rumors to distort the truth about Jordan's real condition — that Jordan is one family united in form and content.

[Abu Samra] As for the attempt to assassinate King Husayn, I have two questions: First, would it be very easy to place SAM missiles near two airports for the taking off of King Husayn's plane? Second, what was the date for carrying out this attempt?

[Ash-Shunayb] Regarding the criminal terrorist attempt on the life of the Jordanian king, I say that this is a confirmed fact. I was personally instructed on this by Col al-Qadhdhafi. Furthermore, I was asked to contact another Arab country, which I decline to identify, and which refused to take part.

As for the SAM issue, you know that there are various types of surface-to-air missiles. The missiles which were supposed to be fired were of the (?Grail) type which are usually carried on the shoulder and do not require complex technical information.

[Abu Samra] With respect to Iraq, you say that Col al-Qadhdhafi completely opposes the Iraqi regime, and that by weakening the Iraqi regime he will weaken Saudi Arabia and will allow Iran to enter the Gulf. My question is: What would Al-Qadhdhafi gain if Iran entered the Gulf and the Arab world?

[Ash-Shunayb] I would like to affirm that Col al-Qadhdhafi considers the Arabian Peninsula countries in general — and Saudi Arabia in particular — as his primary enemies, that the major obstacle to entering the Arabian Peninsula is Iraq — with its weight and power — and that if he succeeds in toppling or shaking the regime in Baghdad, all the doors to the Arabian Peninsula will collapse [words indistinct). By this he will achieve his tactical long-term objectives, which in reality are groundless and unjust.

[Abu Samra] But we still do not understand what Col al-Qadhdhafi would gain if Iran entered the Gulf and the Arab countries?

[Ash-Shunayb] To topple the present regimes in the Arabian Peninsula so that they will be subservient in form and substance to what is taking place in Iran.

[Abu Samra] In the wake of your serious statements, allow me to ask you what you intend to do. Will you remain in Jordan or leave for some other country after it has become certain that you cannot go back to Libya?

[Ash-Shunayb] I would like to affirm that the statements I made are merely clarifications by a Libyan citizen who is concerned with keeping his actions and objectives untarnished. What I did is only a modest gift by a Libyan citizen who assumed a position of responsibility to his people and country. /... for my future plans, they consist of the following: I will always remain loyal to my people and to my Arab nation, and will serve the Libyan citizens inside Libya, the great prison. I will serve these citizens until the removal of the dark clouds which obscure our country.

[Abu Samra] A last question: From your statements to AFP and your present statements to Radio Monte Carlo, I understand that you have been in possession of important information for some time. Why did you wait until today to make these statements?

[Ash-Shunayb] The truth is that there was a succession of events. In my work as my country's ambassador to Romania and Jordan, I would like to affirm categorically that not a thing that I was entrusted with was carried out. Throughout my experience with Col al-Qadhdhafi, I did not do anything that brought disgrace to my country or myself. I felt that now is the appropriate time, particularly since things have reached a state which can no longer be tolerated.

BAHRAIN

Amir To Hold Talks With Reagan in Washington

GF140440 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] His highness the amir leaves Bahrain tomorrow on the first leg of his state visit to America.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and his delegation will leave the airport at 10 am and will fly via London and New York.

The official four-day state visit begins in Washington on Monday.

It is the first time that a Bahrain ruler has met an American President while in office.

During the visit the amir will have talks with President Reagan and other U.S. officials. Topics to be covered include bilateral interest, Middle East issues and the Iraq-Iran war.

On Tuesday President Reagan is due to host a ceremony for the amir on the lawns of the White House and on the same day a State Department lunch has been arranged in his honour.

Further official luncheons and dinners will be held on the Wednesday and Thursday, including one being given by the amir.

The four astronauts who completed America's most recent space trip have been officially invited by President Reagan to attend one of the banquets being held in the amir's honour.

The foreign minister, education minister and a number of other leading Bahraini officials are among the amir's official delegation.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Leaves for Geneva 13 July

GF130602 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and chief of the National Guard, will leave At-Ta'if Airport at 1030 this morning for Geneva to undergo certain medical checkups. May safety be his companion.

UAE

Press Comment on Reagan Statement on Israel

GF140808 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 14 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 14 Jul (WAM) — Three UAE papers today warned against continuously believing the U.S. "efforts to achieve peace" in the region particularly after the U.S. President's announcement of his country's commitment to Israel's superiority, of a new missile deal with Israel, and of regarding a commitment to "Israel's security" as being the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy. The papers discussed the extent to which the United States can preserve the friendship of any Arab country or any Arab citizen after adopting this position, which is extremely antagonist to all Arabs and Muslims.

The newspaper *Al-Ittihad* referred to the U.S. commitments toward Israel, its confirmation of these commitments, and to its affirmation of these confirmations. The paper said: The Reagan administration is very anxious to please Israel and to respond to all its requests and sometimes its demands as if [the United States] were no longer a superpower that shouldered numerous international responsibilities owing to its huge capabilities.

Concluding, the paper pointed out that the latest behavior of the U.S. President is regarded as "a message to the Arab side which says: Do not wait for anything from us except a fully biased position toward our strategic ally, Israel." The paper stressed that we should be well aware of the significance of the message.

The Dubayy paper *Al-Bayan* asked: "How long does the U.S. Government think that it can occasionally deceive the Arabs through making an effete announcement on the suspension of shipping of some weapons to Israel and then on providing further aid?" The paper also inquired: "How long will the United States think that it is capable of preserving the friendship of any Arab country or even any Arab citizen when it adopts this limitless antagonist stance?"

The paper stressed that the U.S. weapons shipped to Israel not only express a loathsome biased position toward Israel but alsorepresent a direct enticement to the enemy to continue its crimes against the Arabs in the occupied territories — in Palestine, Lebanon, and the Golan Heights — and against neighboring and other Arab countries.

Concluding, the paper warned against a powerful Arab and Islamic reaction to the misleading, delusive, and belittling U.S. position.

Commenting on the same subject — the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and prosperity — the Ash-Shariqah *Al-Khalij* paper said: "The most serious thing about this issue is that the Reagan statements and the preparations to supply Israel with sophisticated air weapons come at a time when the situation in Al-Biqa' is still tense. Moreover, this comes at a time when the speaker of the Israeli Knesset stresses the need to drive the Syrian and Palestinian forces out of Lebanon by force while the Israeli war minister warns that any operation against the Israeli forces in Lebanon will be faced by harsh Israeli military retaliation."

The paper called for the adoption of a firm Arab stance in the confrontation of what is being plotted by the United States and Israel.

PDRY

Chairman, DFLP's Hawatimah Hold Talks 12 July

GF130500 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of Ministers, today received Brother Nayif Hawatimah, the secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP].

During the meeting the struggling relations between the YSP and the DFLP in addition to means of bolstering and developing these relations were discussed. Developments in the political situation on the Arab and international levels were also discussed. The brother secretary general reaffirmed during this meeting the importance of reinforcing Palestinian national unity and the unity of the PLO as a basic condition for the confrontation of the conspiratory and aggressive challenges to which the Palestinian revolution is being subjected by imperialist-Zionist forces. These challenges are designed to liquidate the basic rights of the Arab Palestinian people, foremost of which is their right to return to their homeland, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish an independent state under their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO.

He also greeted the stance of the PLO and its fighting factions that have rejected the capitulatory and liquidationist solutions and plans, foremost of which is the conspiratorial Reagan plan, regarded as an extension of the ill-reputed Camp David plan that the Arab peoples have rejected. He reaffirmed the stand of our country — our party, our people, and government — which is against all the conspiratory plans designed to liquidate the Palestinian revolution, to eliminate the struggle of the Palestinian people, and to obliterate their legitimate rights. He pointed out that our YSP will continue to develop its firm struggling relations with the DFLP and other factions of the Palestinian revolution by basing these relations on the unity of principles and the common goals of the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions.

Brother Nayif Hawatimah praised the progressive successes which have been accomplished by the PDRY in various fields under the sagacious leadership of the YSP. He also praised the role played by our country in the field of reinforcing the unity of the Arab national liberation movement in general and Palestinian national unity in particular. He stressed the solidarity of the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people with the struggle of the Yemeni people and with the YSP in order to complete the duties of the national democratic revolution, which has socialist horizons, and to confront all the challenges that are designed to weaken the procession of the Yemeni revolution.

Brother Hawatimah reiterated the stand of the DFLP against all the capitulatory and liquidationist formulas and solutions including the the Reagan plan and the U.S.-Israeli-Phalangist-Lebanese agreement, and the other plans designed to impose imperialist-Zionist solutions and to obliterate the rights of the Arab Palestinian people.

Brother Hawatimah denounced the U.S. maneuvers being planned for the U.S. RDF in Egypt, Oman, Somalia, and Sudan. This constitutes a grave threat to the security, to the stability, to the interests, and to the sovereignty of all our Arab peoples. He described these maneuvers as being part of an aggressive, conspiratorial, and organized plan against the Arab national liberation movement and against the Arab peoples whose aim is to restore imperialist hegemony in the Arab region.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali Interview With MAY 10 July
PM131246 Cairo MAY in Arabic 10 Jul 83 pp 1,3

[Interview with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by *May* correspondent in Cairo — date not given]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed that there are no Egyptian forces in Chad and that Egypt will not send a single soldier to that country. There is absolutely no intention to send Egyptian forces there and the talk about the presence of Egyptian troops in Chad constitutes absolutely unfounded rumors, he added.

In a comprehensive assessment of current events the foreign minister said that the Egyptian ambassador to Israel will return at the appropriate time and that designating a new Egyptian ambassador to any foreign capital takes some time.

About the joint Egyptian-U.S. exercises scheduled to take place in August, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that their aim is to enhance capability in using U.S. weapons, which are the backbone of the Egyptian Army's armament. The following is text of the interview *May* had with Kamal Hasan 'Ali:

Question: It is being said that some Egyptian forces are taking part in the military operations in Chad. What is Your Excellency's comment on this?

Answer: These are unfounded rumors. Egypt has not sent a single soldier to Chad, and there is absolutely no intention to send Egyptian forces there.

Question: What is Egypt's attitude toward the African multinational force which Chad has asked for?

Answer: When the aggression against Chad took place Egypt immediately defined its attitude in the joint statement issued by Presidents Mubarak and Numayri. The statement condemned the aggression against Chad and declared the Egyptian and Sudanese leaderships' support for the legitimate Government in Chad. It called on the African countries to resist this aggression and to extend aid to Hissein Habre's legitimate government.

As for the African multinational force, Egypt received a proposal in this regard from the Chadian president suggesting that such a force maintain security and peace in Chad, particularly on its northern borders. Egypt has conveyed this desire to the African countries for consideration. It is natural that Chad should make such a request, and it is not the first request of its kind. There were previously African multinational forces operating in Chad. These consisted of forces from Zaire, Nigeria, and Senegal.

Question: AP has reported from Israel that Egypt has renewed the rent contract for the Egyptian ambassador's residence there. Does this mean that the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel is imminent, and has a new ambassador been designated to replace ambassador Sa'd Murtada?

Answer: Egypt's stand with regard to the Egyptian ambassador's return to Israel is clear. Briefly, the Egyptian ambassador will return when time is suitable. We must bear in mind that designating a new Egyptian ambassador to any foreign capital takes some time, with regard to both selecting a suitable person for the post and obtaining the other state's approval of the designated ambassador. A new ambassador also needs time to prepare himself before going to his new post. All this, as I said, takes time.

Question: Egyptian-U.S. relations need some clarification. Is it possible to throw light on the progress so far in the talks regarding the Ra's Banas base, the statements being made by the Pentagon regarding the Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers scheduled to take place in August, and the reports about the existence of a U.S. base in Egypt?

Answer: Egypt is linked to the United States by close and distinguished relations based on mutual respect, and dealings between the two countries are based on equality.

There is absolutely no truth in the tendentious reports alleging that there is a U.S. base in Egypt. Egypt is a nonaligned state and is against the presence of foreign bases on its territory. Egypt will not allow any foreign bases on its national soil because this is one of the fundamental principles of its foreign policy. I need not recall the fierce battles Egypt fought in defense of freedom and independence and for the sake of achieving this independence. This being the case, it is therefore illogical to claim that Egypt will allow the establishment of such bases.

On the other hand, the establishment of a military base is difficult to conceal by virtue of both the size and the activity of such a base. If such an imaginary base existed thousands of our people in the Armed Forces and civilians would know about it. The Egyptian chief of staff has denied these allegations, and so has the official U.S. State Department spokesman.

With regard to the Ra's Banas question Egypt has decided to utilize its own resources in developing and expanding this port. In view of the vastness of the project and the time it will take to complete, in addition to the project's sophisticated technical requirements, talks took place between Egypt and the United States with the aim of seeking assistance of U.S. expertise in the project development.

With regard to the Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers, similar maneuvers have been held in the past. The basic objective is to enhance the effectiveness and the ability to use U.S. weapons, which constitute the backbone of the Egyptian Army's armament. Therefore, it is natural that these maneuvers should take place from time to time so as to enable our armed forces to fully absorb the u.s. arms.

Question: In the light of the recent Egyptian-Palestinian talks, what is your evaluation of the present situation in the PLO?

Answer: The recent developments in the Palestinian arena and inside the PLO are cause for deep sadness and great sorrow. They have a highly damaging effect on the Palestinian problem and

threaten the gains achieved by the Palestinian problem and threaten the gains achieved by the Palestinian people in the international arena. Instead of all the Arab efforts being directed toward supporting the Palestinian people's struggle and their march toward the achievement of their legitimate national aspirations, we are being suprised by divisions and rifts that distract the Palestinian people and their leadership from attaining the basic objective and preoccupy them with side issues that would weaken the Palestinian people and drag them into peripheral battles that would prolong the people's suffering.

Egypt has always stood and still stands for independent Palestinian decisionmaking, liberating the Palestinian will from regional or foreign pressures, and leaving the problem to be dealt with by its own people.

Egypt was the first to ask the Palestinians and the PLO to pursue a line free of all external pressures on the Palestinians, particularly after the Beirut events. Egypt has also often pointed out that delay by the Palestinian leadership in adopting a suitable decision in the circumstances will not contribute to solving the Palestinian problem in a manner satisfactory to the Palestinian people and lift the burden of occupation and hardships on them. We urged the Palestinians on the eve of the PNC conference in Algiers to heed the need for unity and courage in taking decisions.

With regard to what is currently happening in the Palestinian arena, we would like to draw attention to the fact that the greatest danger threatening the PLO is its division, because this division will cast great doubts on its representation of the Palestinian people.

All the Arabs and all sincere people must declare their political stands toward what is currently happening in the Palestinian arena. Also, the Palestinian leadership has a great responsibility toward the Palestinian people, who have suffered and are still suffering under occupation. This is also a historical responsibility. We urge these leaderships to quickly mend the rift, to rise above narrow and selfish interests, not to give in to pressures, and to stand united in the face of dangers threatening the Palestinian problem.

Question: What is Your Excellency's evaluation of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz' visit to Egypt and what does it signify in relations between the two countries?

Answer: Mr Tariq 'Aziz' visit falls within the framework of continuing consultations between Egypt and Iraq. The visit represents the cornerstone of relations with Iraq and a step forward in Egypt's relations with one of its sisters.

Agreement was reached during the visit on a number of ideas aimed at promoting and strengthening Egyptian-Iraqi relations in light of the desire by both sides to activate and strengthen cooperation between the two countries in all the fields.

It is a known fact that Egypt's commitment to its Arab sisters is a fundamental line in Egypt's external policy. Egypt has hastened to give help to its Arab sisters despite the absence of ambassadors to those countries.

With regard to evaluating this visit, it can be said with certainly that it was successful. Understanding prevailed during the exchange of views regarding the existing problems both in our Arab area and the world around us. Consultations have also taken place with regard to many steps that would strengthen ties between the two countries.

Question: In his statement to the press Tariq 'Aziz referred to military cooperation and military relations between Egypt and Iraq. Is it possible to throw some light on this?

Answer: It is no secret that Egypt has supplied and is still supplying Iraq with quantities of ammunition on the basis of its stand to support Arab countries if they are the target of foreign aggression.

As I have already said and as President Husni Mubarak said in New Delhi, Egypt is prepared to mediate between Iraq and Iran in order to stop this blood-letting between the two Islamic states but, unfortunately, the Iranian leadership is not yet prepared for this.

Question: What is the significance of Claude Cheysson's visit to Egypt in light of developments in the area, particularly with regard to Chad and the disputes within the PLO?

Answer: Mr Claude Cheysson's visit to Egypt came at a time of serious development of events in both the Middle East and Africa. If we look at the Middle East we will find that the situation is still tense and far from stable and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement has not been put into effect. On the African level, events in Chad are causing concern in that the legitimate government of this African country is the target of an internal invasion backed by external forces whose aim is to create instability in this African state which has common borders with Sudan, which is Egypt's strategic border and has the closest links with Egypt. France, as a leading EC member, has an important role to play in the efforts aimed at resolving the Lebanese crisis. Also, France has special relations with Chad and, therefore, has a moral and material commitment to guarantee the safety of this African state against the dangers threatening it and to support Hissein Habre's government in its efforts to resist and defeat aggression.

Question: What is Your Excellency's comment on the Netherlands foreign minister's statement at the end of his visit to Israel condemning Israel's settlements policy and on recent reports about turning the settlement of Ari'el into an Israeli town?

Answer: Of course we welcome the Netherlands foreign minister's statement about Israel's settlement policy in the occupied territory. In fact, the whole world now fully realizes the negative effects of this policy and the serious consequences to which the continued building of settlements will lead.

This policy keeps the situation in the Middle East in a constant state of tension. It is also evidence of the lack of serious desire by Israel to achieve a just and honorable peace with its neighbors. It is also the source of constant instability in this sensitive part of the world.

By its policy in the occupied territories and the illegal measures of building settlements — the latest being the turning of the settlement of Ari'el into an Israeli town — Israel is creating stumbling blocks to peace in the Middle East, undermining the possibility of establishing such peace, sowing the seeds of hatred among its neighbors, and creating a potentially explosive situation in the area.

Communique Reports Military Activities

JN131645 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1605 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Communique No 1,151 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 13 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The valiant sons of our Armed Forces who defeated the expansionist Iranian enemy in the glorious battles east of Basra and destroyed the enemy's five desperate offensives to cross our international borders in July last year are capable, with the help of Almighty God and the wisdom of their unique leader President Saddam Husayn, of repulsing the covetous enemies, dissipating their sick dreams, and burying any adventure they may carry out. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units yesterday engaged enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite their positions in the northern sector of the battlefield with their artillery, killing five and destroying two guns, four infantry positions, and one excavator. As a result of our forward units' activities in various areas in the same sector during the period 8-10 July, the enemy also sustained 27 killed, many wounded and the destruction of 1 vehicle carrying personnel, and 1 medium machinegun, in addition to the enemy losses reported in our communiques for the mentioned days.

2. Our forward units struck an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the east Basra area with all types of weapons, killing five, wounding many and destroying one vehicle after setting it ablaze.

3. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our units engaged it with their weapons, wounding two and destroying two vehicles, whose occupants were killed.

4. The evil Khomeyniite clique yesterday evening shelled Khurmal and its suburbs, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 July 1983

Commander Warns Iran Against New Offensive

JN131401 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) — A ranking Iraqi military commander has stated that a massive graveyard awaits the Iranian forces which will be thrust forward by the Khomeyni regime in its new aggression against our international borders whether in the region east of Basra, in southern Iraq or any other area of the fighting sectors.

In a statement published in *Alif Ba'* magazine today on the first anniversary of the east of Basra epic which took place last July, the Iraqi commander, a major general who commands the Army III Corps, warned that the Iraqi Armed Forces will not allow the Iranian forces, which will be thrust forward by the Khomeyni regime in its new aggression, to flee and survive as they did in the east of Basra epic. He affirmed that total annihilation will be the fate of these forces if they dare to infringe on the pure Iraqi soil.

In a similar statement published in *Ath-Thawrah*, the Iraqi military commnader stated that the outcome of such an attempt will not be better than that of previous attempts. He said that the Iranian enemy will only reap further losses and destruction from such attempts.

The Army III Corps commander disclosed the details of the massive losses inflicted on the Iranian enemy in the east of Basra epic. He said that in its five attacks in the east of Basra battles the enemy suffered more than 70,000 dead and a similar number wounded and captured. He said that the Iraqi forces also captured enough arms and equipment to supply an entire army.

The Iraqi military commander ridiculed the Iranian rulers' claim that the Iraqi forces in the east of Basra battles used new arms, equipment, and methods as an attempt to justify their bitter defeat in these battles. He concluded by saying that the Iraqi Armed Forces did not use any new weapons in that epic, and that they fought with the weapons available to them using fighting techniques based on the Iraqi military strategy.

Nonaligned Contacted on Anti-Fatah Plots

JN131300 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) — Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Iraqi minister of culture and information and chairman of the Government Coordination Council for Information Affairs within the Nonaligned Movement, has called on all media in the movement's states to expose the conspiracy that imperialist and Zionist circles are hatching against the unity of the Palestinian resistance.

In a cable he sent today to the nonaligned states' information ministers, the chairman of the Coordination Council said: Our task on both the information and humanitarian levels makes it incumbent upon us to expose the suspect roles that the Zionist entity and the Syrian and Libyan regimes are carrying out against the Palestinian Fatah Movement to serve the Zionist-imperialist plan and to abort the Palestinian Arab struggle movement to achieve self-determination and set up an independent Palestinian state on the land of Palestine.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim also called on the information ministers to acquaint themselves with the magnitude of the conspiracy being carried out by the regimes of Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi with the aim of removing from the Palestinian struggle its objective of liberation, and in order to dominate independent Palestinian decisionmaking and complete the plan that Israel began in Lebanon to crush the Palestinian resistance and liquidate it materially and physically. Jasim also urged the media in the movement's states to back the Palestinian people's struggle and condemn Zionist actions aimed at expelling the Palestinian people from their cities and land, Judaizing the Islamic institutions, and stealing the Arabic and Islamic heritage in Jerusalem and Hebron.

King Husayn Departs for France 11 July
JN111630 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for France at noon today on a private visit that will last several days.

His majesty was seen off by Their Highnesses Prince 'Abdallah and Prince Faysal; the acting prime minister; the Senate president; the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; the chief chamberlain; the court minister; ministers; ranking officials; and the French ambassador in Amman.

His Highness Prince 'Abdallah was sworn in as regent in the presence of the Cabinet ministers during his majesty's absence abroad.

Talas Answers Questions After Franjiyah Meeting

NC130847 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The current situation in Lebanon and the region was the subject of discussion in the expanded meeting which was held yesterday at Zgharta Palace between [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah and Syrian Defense Minister Major General Mustafa Talas. The meeting was attended by Robert Franjiyah, Deputy Dr 'Abdallah ar-Rasi, and Shaykh Simon Bulus.

Maj Gen Talas conveyed greetings from His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad to President Franjiyah, and President Franjiyah asked him to convey his greetings to the Syrian president, the Syrian officials, and the fraternal Syrian people.

After his meeting with President Franjiyah, the Syrian defense minister replied to newsmen's questions. He said: I came to Lebanon at the instructions of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad in order to convey his excellency's holiday greetings to His Excellency President Franjiyah and [former]Prime Minister Rashid Karami. During the tour of the Ash-Shamal Governorate, I met with our comrade officers and soldiers who are in the Tripoli area within the framework of the Arab Deterrent Forces.

Maj Gen Talas added: We discussed all subjects related to Lebanese-Syrian relations. We proceed from a similar position — that Lebanon should be free and independent. We think that the agreement imposed by the United States and Israel does not maintain Lebanon's freedom and independence, but makes it an Israeli protectorate. The Zgharta meeting expressed this view.

In reply to a question, Maj Gen Talas said: We have said that the only way to liberate Lebanon and force the invaders to withdraw is by rallying Lebanese-Syrian efforts against the Israeli enemy. We in Syria expect the enemy to launch an attack against Syria; we are waiting for him, and he will not surprise us. We do not fear him.

In reply to a question about partial withdrawal, Maj Gen Talas said: We consider the very presence of Israel as a security threat to Syria. Consequently, we think that Israel must withdraw completely from Lebanon. We hope that the Lebanese authorities will understand this.

President al-Jumayyil will be going to the United States, where he will discover that it has given nothing to Lebanon. This is because it was the United States which gave Israel the green light to invade Lebanon, gave Lebanon the signal to sign the agreement, and exchanged letters about the withdrawal with Israel without Lebanon's knowledge.

Regarding the Arab states' position if a war takes place, Maj Gen Talas said: We think that the Arab states are with us, but there are geographic conditions which prevent some states or brothers from joining us in the fight. As for the other states which move in the U.S. orbit, we ask nothing of them. But we in Syria are determined to achieve a strategic balance.

In reply to a question, Maj Gen Talas said: Of course we are with the opposition, and we shall give it everything it asks for — even our lives. It President Franjiyah asks for my life, I shall leave Syria and stay here.

Regarding President Franjiyah's position, the Syrian defense minister said: We in Syria regard President Franjiyah as a symbol of Arab patriotism and not just Lebanese patriotism. We revere him in Syria as an Arab leader, and not just a local leader in Lebanon. The deeply rooted Franjiyah family is known for its struggle against Turkish, French, and Israeli colonialism. We are proud of our friendship with President Sulayman Franjiyah.

Franjiyah Holds Weekly News Conference 13 July

NC131254 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah held his weekly news conference this morning. At the beginning of the news conference he extended to the Lebanese and to the Muslims both in the Arab world and elsewhere, his sincere greetings on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, praying to God that Lebanon will have emerged from its crisis healthy and victorious by the next holiday.

President Franjiyah lauded the valuable religious and patriotic sermon which his eminence the mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid gave on the occasion of the holiday. He said: What your eminence is complaining about, we have been complaining about even more.

After congratulating Prime Minister al-Wazzan on his safe escape from the assassination attempt, President Franjiyah pointed out that attacking politicians is not and will not be part of our traditions. Regrettably, that came to us through the Phalangist gangs that are subservient to Israel. Referring to the trials which are taking place these days, President Franjiyah said that they are the latest comedy invented by this regime.

Regarding the president of the republic's visit to the United States, he said: We hope that this visit will only be for tourism, because it is our sad experience that we cannot expect any good to come from the United States in our favor.

President Franjiyah suggested that the Lebanese expatriates in the United States address a warning to the candidate for reelection, President Reagan, that Israel be forced to unconditionally withdraw from Lebanon before the end of August or else they will unite to elect his rival, whether the President likes it or not.

Karami Statement After Army Commander's Visit

NC131934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus visited [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami at his house this afternoon. General Tannus was accompanied by a delegation of Army command officers. At noon, the Army commander visited the northern military area and met with the area commander Colonel

Faruq Agha and brigade and unit officers at the command. He then inspected the military centers there.

Commenting on the visit and the subjects discussed, Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin recording] General Ibrahim Tannus and some of his officers in the north wished to visit us on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. We thanked them for their sentiments and for their gesture.

The visit was an occasion to discuss our political and security situation and circumstances and to discuss the need for everybody to adopt a unified stand and to cooperate for the sake of rescuing Lebanon from the enemy occupation and to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, and Arabism.

I sensed understanding and a response which we hope will lead to things proceeding along the right course for the attainment of the aims of restoring to Lebanon its impregnability, strength, and prosperity. [end recording]

Al-Jumayyil Cables Mitterrand on 14 July Day
NC131028 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today addressed the following cable to French President Francois Mitterrand:

On France's celebration of the 14 July anniversary, it pleases me to convey to Your Excellency sincerest congratulations and warm wishes which the Lebanese people and I harbor for your happiness and success and for the prosperity of the noble French people.

The deep-rooted friendship linking our two countries is today manifested more than at any time before in the close cooperation in all fields and in France's effective support in the difficult circumstances through which Lebanon is passing to restore its sovereignty and speed up the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanese territory.

Phalangist Party Discusses Current Situation
NC131628 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] During its meeting today, the Phalangist party political bureau dealt with several subjects related to the current Lebanese situation and Lebanon's future in light of all the considerations surrounding the Lebanese crisis.

The commander of the Lebanese forces presented a detailed report with regard to this. Political bureau member Lawyer Antoine Mu'arbish also presented a similar study.

The political bureau decided to dedicate its future meetings to discussing the reports and studies which party committees will prepare on this subject.

AFP: Lebanon Seeks Greek Support in Crisis
NC132118 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Athens, July 13 (AFP) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim has asked Greece, as current president of the European Economic Community (EEC), to support moves for a solution to the Lebanese crisis, it was announced here today.

After talks between Mr Salim and the Greek foreign minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos and Karolos Papoulias respectively, a government statement said that Lebanon had asked for help in finding a solution which would "provide for the withdrawal of all foreign armies" and bring "respect for Lebanon's territorial integrity."

No details were given of the Greek response to the request.

On a 48-hour visit to Athens, Mr Salim also met Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis today and delivered a message from President Amin al-Jumayyil about the situation in Lebanon.

Mr Salim is to meet Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou tomorrow before flying to New York.

The EEC member states renewed their support for Mr al-Jumayyil shortly after the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement in May, hailed by West Germany, then EEC president, as a step towards a regional settlement.

But Greece, which recently took over as EEC president, has said that any peace agreement must include Syria, which has refused to endorse the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Israeli Forces Evacuate Position Near Khaldah
NC141030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The Israeli army evacuated a position near the Lebanon Beach Hotel in Khaldah last night. A large number of tanks and vehicles used to be deployed in that position. Our correspondent says that these tanks have been replaced by motorized patrols.

VOL Reports Israeli Forces Movements 13 July
NC131832 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Forty Israeli armored personnel carriers loaded on 20 big trucks and 37 smaller trucks were seen today leaving the mountain in the direction of Sidon. At around 1600 these vehicles arrived at the Al-'Awwali River. Ten big trucks, each carrying an armored personnel carrier, as well as 7 jeeps also arrived at the area. They have come from the mountain toward the south.

However, four jeeps were seen proceeding from the south toward the mountain.

Meanwhile, the Israelis found a huge ammunition dump in Sidon. At the same time, they released eight persons they were holding as suspects.

'Complete Calm' Prevails in All Areas 13 July

NC131037 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Security reports indicate that complete calm prevails in various Lebanese areas, particularly in Tripoli where no significant incident was reported. The northern capital is witnessing normal activity in all official establishments. The only incident that took place in the city yesterday was the killing of Wafiq Rashid al-Biqa'i by a gunman.

VOL on Security Situation

NC131602 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] In the Al-Biqa', 'Arafat's gunmen have been put in a state of general alert in the towns of Jdita and Ta'labaya. Our correspondent has reported that these gunmen this afternoon set up a new rocket launcher in Ta'labayya. The correspondent reported that a limited clash has taken place at the Brital intersection between supporters of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the Syrian-backed pro-Iran Islamic Amal group.

In Shtawrah in the Al-Biqa', Soviet experts have been observed in Syrian military uniforms.

A military expert has defused a 9-kg explosive device which was found in a garbage can by a municipality worker.

Ahmad al-Khatib, [commander of the Arab Army of Lebanon] has returned to Shtawrah from Damascus after having settled his differences with the Syrian officials over the Palestinian rebellion against 'Arafat.

In Tripoli, Palestinian gunmen have killed a Syrian national. It has been reported that the [Islamic] Unification Movement is imposing a toll on the tank trucks at the Tripoli refinery.

Our correspondent reported that the bodies of Muhammad Rashad al-'Allaf, a Lebanese, and Muhammad Mustafa Dibbu, a Syrian, who were killed in mysterious circumstances, were found at 1500 in the chalets of 'Abd al-Qadir Dabbusi in Al-Bahsas.

Our correspondent in Sidon has reported that the Israeli forces have released eight persons from Sidon, adding that these forces have also found a large ammunition dump under the automatic telephone exchange building in the capital of the south. Israeli trucks have transported ammunition to the headquarters of the Israeli military governor. Among the ammunition were a rocket launcher and a number of rockets.

RFL Reports Druze Deploy in Upper al-Matn

NC131825 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] According to information exclusive to Radio Free Lebanon, socialist Druze preparations for combat are going ahead in the central mountain. Two hundred and fifty armed Druze have been deployed recently in the Upper al-Matn together with elements of the Al-Murabitun and the Shi'ite Amal. They are said to have received clear orders to confront any deployment of the Lebanese Army in the mountain. It has also been learned that the socialists are helping the infiltration of Palestinian partisans of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], the dissident Fatah leader, into Beirut where they are preparing for terrorist attacks against the Israeli forces, particularly in the Ash-Shuwayfat-Gallerie Sim'an area. Socialist leaders are said to be holding secret meetings for this purpose in West Beirut and distributing arms for the same purpose.

Soviet Experts Reportedly Seen Near Shtawrah

NC130932 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' has recently observed an increasing number of Soviet experts in the Shtawrah area. He adds that pro-'Arafat men are establishing fortifications in the Jdita-Ta'lbaya area.

Khaddam Reportedly To Visit Washington
JN131717 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will go to Washington on an official visit. The date of the visit has not yet been fixed.

Official U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes said that Khaddam's visit was discussed between U.S. and Syrian officials in Damascus. John Hughes was speaking to a number of U.S. press reporters confirming reports circulated in Washington recently on a possible visit by the Syrian foreign minister to the United States.

Source: No Decision on Visit
JN141017 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] In Damascus an authoritative source has announced that Damascus has not yet made an official decision on a possible visit to the United States by an official Syrian delegation. It is noted that yesterday, the White House hinted that a Syrian delegation will visit the U.S. capital.

Palestine Broadcast on Shultz Visit, Syrian Stand
JN132006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brother strugglers: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was briefed by President Hafiz al-Asad, and all the Syrian officials that he met with, on Syria's firm and principled stand on the contract of submission which was imposed on Lebanon. This stand does not accept any harm to Lebanon's sovereignty and its territorial integrity. It also does not accept the subjugation of the Lebanese national dignity to Israel or any other party. It is a stand which rejects any gain Israel wants to get from Lebanon either by force of arms or by the U.S. forces of blackmailing and evasion.

If the U.S. circles want to call this firm and principled Syrian Arab stand a rejection of the contract of submission which is imposed on Lebanon, then let them do so. Moreover, they have the right to call it whatever they want. Syria is concerned about satisfying its Arab conscience and not the Arabs' enemies, who consider every principled Arab stand a rejection, stubbornness, or intransigence, while they bestow their light praises such as courage, wisdom, rationalism, and realism on every traitor or weakling who relinquishes the Arab destiny and allows the Arabs' enemies to wreak havoc with the Arab fate.

If U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had been briefed on the Syrian stand on the Lebanese agreement, which he knew fully and in advance, then why did he come? In fact, why did U.S. President Reagan ask him to adjust the itinerary of his Asian visit in order to visit Damascus as long as Shultz and President Reagan will hear the same reply from President Hafiz al-Asad? If the matter is one of persistence and disputation, which would lead to a critical situation, then the failure of the visit is their business, but we believe that the U.S. State Department receives imprecise reports and depends on incorrect information about the world states' stands. These reports make the U.S. officials pin their hopes on changing firm and principled stands which are impossible to change, such as Syria's stand on the agreement which aims to subjugate Lebanon to Israel.

We also believe that the U.S. secretary of state's visit to Damascus has not failed completely; there is a benefit in this visit if the United States wants to learn from lessons. The U.S. secretary of state came to Syria provided with the experience of the U.S. policy, an experience which is represented by maneuver, evasion, and compromise, in addition to the experience which the U.S. policy has inherited from the European states in this field, the field of evasion, maneuver, and compromise. This vast evil experience was tumbled in Damascus suddenly, perhaps without the U.S. secretary of state expecting this, by principles and everything contradictory to evasion, maneuver, and compromise. This means that this experience was tumbled by the solid firmness on principles.

Perhaps it is the right of the U.S. secretary of state to be surprised and disappointed with Syria's principled stand. It is his right to feel so, because the United States is used to dealing with other official Arab stands, which are characterized by weakness, unstableness, and relinquishment, which in their degree are similar to As-Sadat's or a little bit more than that. Yes, it is the U.S. secretary of state's right to be surprised or disappointed, but it is also his duty to fully comprehend the lesson, at least in the interest of his country. He must understand the difference between evasion and principle, and understand that firm principle would make an unlimited force, such as the United States, unable or even paralyzed to do anything against the Arab nation's will.

Redeployment Not To Be Discussed This Week

TA131538 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen has learned that the ministerial consultation that was to have been held this week to continue deliberations over the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon will not be convened. A new date has not yet been set. The reason for the delay was apparently contained in the defense minister's remarks in the Knesset today about the need to coordinate changes in the IDF's deployment with the Lebanese Army and the multinational force. Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports:

[Hakohen] In light of Damascus' tough position and its recent belligerent declarations, a new political line is emerging in Jerusalem highlighted by the trend to isolate Syria and portray it as the only obstacle blocking the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. This is being done in coordination with the U.S. and Lebanese Governments.

Meanwhile, Jerusalem is seeking to weaken Syria's status and its influence on the Lebanese Government. This is apparently the backdrop for the delay in the deliberations over the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon. The delay will enable coordination with the Lebanese Army and the multinational force, which are supposed to take over the areas vacated by the IDF, as the defense minister stated in the Knesset today.

Government sources today said that they have a dual purpose: To ensure the well-being of the IDF soldiers in Lebanon and to maintain the agreement signed with the Lebanese Government. The agreement may be maintained only if Israel does not carry out unilateral and drastic moves that are not coordinated with Beirut and Washington. The breach of the agreement might lead to the collapse of Al-Jumayyil's government in Beirut, and Israel is certainly not interested in such a turn of events.

Through its recent declarations, Syria has apparently confronted Israel with two extreme alternatives: to launch a military operation that will lead to the expulsion of the Syrian Army from the whole of Lebanon, or to unilaterally withdraw to the international border. However, Israel has opted for a third alternative: to carry out an orderly [mesuderet] IDF redeployment in Lebanon while meticulously keeping the agreement with the Lebanese Government, according to which the areas vacated by the IDF would be handed over to the Lebanese Army and the multinational force; and this latter move calls for time and patience.

It is believed in Jerusalem that only thus would Israel be able to keep its achievements in Lebanon, in short: preventing the recurrence of the situation that prevailed in the Land of Cedars prior to the outbreak of the Peace for Galilee operation. The Israeli position is designed to prove to the world that Israel, contrary to Syria, adheres to the principle of evacuating all foreign forces from Lebanon and restoring sovereignty to the Lebanese Government over all of Lebanon.

Arens' Comments Further on Redeployment Plans

TA131413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The defense minister has said that we are already in the midst of the process that will ensure that the areas we vacate in Lebanon are not taken over by hostile elements, but rather by the Lebanese Army and the multinational force. However, a little more patience is needed. He noted that Israel would change its deployment in coordination with Lebanon and the United States and reiterated that the IDF has not been issued a general instruction to escort any Druze and Christian convoy in the Ash-Shuf mountains. Moshe Arens emphasized that the IDF's presence in the area in the last few months has saved thousands of lives, and that since human life is important to us we should not be ashamed of this.

Commenting on this, MK Yosi Sarid said that it was also possible to impose order and save human lives in the Tarsus mountains in Turkey.

The defense minister was replying to a motion to the agenda submitted by MK Mikha'el Bar-Zohar. According to the latter, the IDF should withdraw to the security zone in southern Lebanon at once. Bar-Zohar added that the government has in the past denounced a proposal submitted by the Alignment about a unilateral withdrawal, but now it is forced to bow its head in the face of reality.

Chief of Staff Levi Views IDF Redeployment

TA132117 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1935 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Nisim Mish'al, Ehud Ya'ari, and Hana 'Azran in the studio on 13 July — videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Ya'ari] How close are we this evening to the decision on the first stage of a unilateral withdrawal, or an agreed withdrawal from part of Lebanon?

[Levi] It seems that we have already been talking a long time about what we call a redeployment in Lebanon. The starting point for this assessment of the situation came at the same time as the signing of the agreement. As far as I am concerned, the signing of the agreement determined with great precision the objectives imposed on the army, among others. Prior to and since that signing, the army has made its plans as a continuation of the attainment of the objectives as they are reflected — and as I stated, they are laid down in detail — in the agreement with the Lebanese Government. We have such a plan. It is self-evident that the decision to implement them must be made by the government. And it is no secret that the government is discussing that plan.

As I said, our starting point was to achieve the objectives in accordance with the agreement, not a unilateral plan. That would be as if to say that that agreement does not exist and we are making a different proposal.

[Mish'al] The question is: Can you estimate when a decision is likely to be made on this matter?

[Levi] I believe that that decision will be made soon.

[Ya'ari] Before the prime minister's visit to Washington?

[Levi] You are making me guess. I said soon. I do not know the exact timing. We have presented our plans. In my view, that plan does not change our ability to achieve all the objectives laid down in the agreement, and therefore I would not necessarily link the plan with the prime minister's trip to the United States, since I do not know whether the purpose of that trip is to discuss a change in the deployment.

['Azran] Can one understand that that plan involves a withdrawal to the Ad-Damur River?

[Levi] The plan talks of a redeployment. And I intentionally say a redeployment and not a withdrawal, because when you make an agreement, you speak in that agreement of various stages for the implementation of that agreement. And they include, among others, the fact that the army will not remain forever in the territory it occupied when the agreement was made.

This process can be divided into many stages. I do not think I am telling you anything new when I say that the last stage of the agreement involves the army's leaving Lebanon. It seems to me the first stage of the process must be an integral one, must solve a certain problem — and that certain problem can be solved if the objective of that redeployment is what is generally called the Al-'Awwali line.

['Azran] Will that plan mean fewer casualties?

[Levi] At the outset I said that the number of casualties is not the result of square kilometers.

['Azran] But from the point of view of control?

[Levi] We could have many casualties in a very small area. I think that by holding on to a smaller area we solve mainly one of the problems, for example, the problem of our being in the middle of the conflict, the shooting and fighting between the Druze and the Christians. In that regard, there is a chance that we are reducing the danger our soldiers are exposed to. I want to eliminate the delusion we occasionally have: that once we decide, everything afterward will be good and nice. I think that even after our redeployment, the same elements that want to attack our forces today will, at least in the forseeable future, continue to want to do so. And I believe that we will be unable to prevent all the attacks.

[Ya'ari] According to that, when there is a redeployment along the Al-'Awwali line, will we begin building a fence for the system, like we had along our line? Will we try to reduce the freedom of movement between southern and northern Lebanon? In brief, will we actually — without calling it by this name, this heading — contribute to the creation of a special status in southern Lebanon? And this would echo with the claims that we are seeking a de facto partition of Lebanon into spheres of influence with the Syrians.

[Levi] First of all, the agreement really does give a special status to the area of southern Lebanon. And I said that the agreement is the basis for all of our plans. I do not accept the argument that if we sit on the Al-'Awwali line that will mean the partition of Lebanon, since in that sense Lebanon is divided even today. However, what is the difference? Today the central government directly controls less territory than it will when we leave the territory between the Beirut area and the Al-'Awwali River. Other measures for the inhabitants are not necessarily the result of where we are deployed. In other words, you can decide that you are restricting the passage, or are taking this or that measure against the populace — and I am referring to measures that will increase security — regardless of the line you are deployed along. It is unimportant. It is not a decision that is necessarily connected with a change in deployment.

[Ya'ari] I want to ask explicitly: Are you planning or considering the possibility of building a fence along the Al-'Awwali River?

[Levi] We are considering all the possibilities all the time. We are not discussing such a plan now.

['Azran] Sir, what about the Lebanese side of the redeployment? The defense minister has said that the Lebanese Army will take over the evacuated territory. In your opinion, is the Lebanese Army capable of doing that?

[Levi] Look, when we discussed an agreement, I also asked these questions of the Lebanese. And they were certain, and they convinced us, marshalling the Americans to their defense, that the Lebanese Army can shoulder the security burden in all the territory the IDF controls today. We are speaking of an area that is about 20 percent of the area we are situated in today. It seems that yes, they will be able to take it over. I think that even then I was not sure whether they had the strength to do all those things with full confidence, such as a military force can in such a large area and in the face of all kinds of dangers and problems. But I think that if they combine with the multinational force which will legitimize this process — domestically, among the various bodies and communities of Lebanon, and internationally — then they will have no problem taking over the area.

Peres, Rabin Meet To Settle Differences

TA141011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin met in Tel Aviv this morning to settle the differences between them. The differences of opinion between the two center on the red lines in Lebanon. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that Labor Party Secretary Hayim Bar-Lev also attended the meeting. They decided to make a supreme effort to keep a good spirit in the party.

This afternoon the Labor Party Bureau is to discuss the political paper prepared by the representatives of the Alignment in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee on the issue of the withdrawal from Lebanon. A senior party source told our correspondent that the paper was agreed upon by the entire party leadership.

Village Militias in Lebanon To Be Expanded

TA140747 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Yehoshu'a Brilliant]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The Israel Defence Forces plan to double the size of Southern Lebanese village militias to counteract the increasing strength of anti-Israeli elements there, the army weekly *Bamahane* reported yesterday.

Quoting unnamed sources in the IDF's liaison unit in Lebanon. *Bamahane said such militias exist in some 50 villages. Each* group contains 10 to 12 members, and is armed by the IDF but financed by the villagers.

The IDF want to establish such units in 100 villages and to encompass 1,200 men. By doing so it hopes to "strengthen the IDF's ties with the Sh'ite forces in Southern Lebanon as a response to the strengthening of anti-Israeli elements among the local population," the magazine said.

The militias were formed orginally by the Lebanese Government and briefly disbanded during the IDF invasion.

Military sources said the militias had proved their efficiency on several occasions when they reported terrorist movements. "They know about any stranger who comes to the village. They report on him immediately. We go into action and thus the villagers learn to trust them and recognize their usefulness," an IDF officer in the area said.

The commander of the Tyre area said the IDF will continue its policy of large-scale detentions of local residents. He said waves of deterntion had proved their efficiency in periodically calming the area. "Now this method is used as part of the effort to prevent attacks on IDF soldiers in Lebanon," he added.

IDF Lifts Curfew on Some Lebanese Villages

TA131513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The IDF today lifted the curfew imposed on several villages in the Hasbayya area near the site where two soldiers were killed 2 days ago in a roadside ambush. Nevertheless, our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the security forces are continuing their extensive investigation. Roadblocks were set up on roads in the eastern sector, cars undergo thorough checks, and searches have been conducted in various villages.

Shamir Assesses State of Relations With Egypt

TA131407 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1348 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] In a speech in the Knesset, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Egypt continues to support the strategy of peace. He added, however, that the formal frameworks laid down in the agreement with Israel have in most areas been emptied of content.

This is especially true of the diplomatic sphere, Egypt having recalled its ambassador from Israel. Egypt has also stopped issuing import licences for goods from Israel, and has put additional obstacles in the way of Egyptians who want to visit Israel as tourists. Shamir also said that many visits and meetings that had been planned were canceled, and that bilateral cultural ties have been suspended.

Knesset Debates Recent Hebron Incidents

TA131134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The Knesset is currently debating the incidents in Hebron at the end of last week. Defense Minister Moshe Arens said in his reply to Knesset members that the municipality of Hebron and the acting Hebron mayor did not act to calm tempers between Arabs and Jews in town, despite the numerous terrorist acts against Jews.

[Begin Arens recording] This atmosphere is the result of a demonstrative boycotting of the Civilian Administration, of lack of cooperation with it, continual provocation of the Jewish settlement inside Hebron while boycotting it, and preventing the supply of elementary services such as water and electricity to it. Inciting leaflets were formulated and printed in the Hebron municipality against the State of Israel and the IDF, and it is due to this that a police investigation was carried out against the municipal council members. [end recording]

At the beginning of the debate, National Religious Party MK Eli'ezer Avtabi said that the Hebron residents should know that the Jews want good, neighborly relations, but that all rules should be maintained.

[Begin Avtabi recording] The hostile residents should not have the feeling that the hands of the Israeli soldiers are tied in the face of those who throw stones and handgrenades. The appropriate answer for these criminal acts is the construction and development of the Jewish Quarter and of Qiryat Arba'. [end recording]

Shinuy MK Amnon Rubinstein comdemned the murder. He said that reaction to this should not be that of Jews' settling inside the town of Hebron.

[Begin Rubinstein recording] No rule, no attempt to enforce law and order — and I appreciate the defense minister's position on this matter — will solve the basic problem of introducing a

Jewish settlement into the heart of Hebron. Nothing will solve the constant friction, and the burden the Israeli society will shoulder due to this from the political, moral, and security points of view. [end recording]

The debate is continuing at this moment.

More on Debate

TA131227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The defense minister said in the Knesset that just as it restored the Jewish Quarter in Jerusalem, so Israel will restore the Jewish Quarter in Hebron. The Hebron residents have a lot to make amends for, since the massacre 54 years ago which put an end to Jewish settlement in Hebron, and one cannot put up with the claim that the sight of a Jew boils the blood of the Arabs. Such a claim may be heard in Khomeyni's regime, but Israel will not accept it. Moshe Arens emphasized that Israel has a Nazareth and an Upper Nazareth, and similar settlements will go up in Judaea and Samaria.

As for the calls for a firm-handed or soft-handed policy in Judaea and Samaria, he said that one should not use hands with people, but the law should be enforced with everyone.

MK Hayim Druckman said that only a firm hand toward the murderers and rioters — and the transfer of the Hebron marketplace to its Jewish owners — will make it clear that the government is resolved to settle in every place and to guarantee correct neighborly relations.

MK Ya'ir Tzaban said that Aharon Gross is a tragic symbol: The Arabs did not save him since they thought he was a Jew, and the Jews did not save him since they thought he was an Arab. Nobody thought he was a human being.

The above remarks were made in the course of a debate on seven motions to the Knesset agenda regarding the murder in Hebron. Six of the motions — those of Avtabi, Rubinstein, Tzaban, Druckman, Goldstein, and Ge'ula Kohen — were transferred to discussion in committee [the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee]. MK Tawfiq Tubi's proposal was stricken from the agenda.

'Angry' Begin Meets With West Bank Settlers

TA131011 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 13 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Excerpts] Our correspondent has learned that the talk yesterday between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and a delegation of settlers was very sharp, and the prime minister uttered bitter remarks against them. He was primarily angry over the burning of the Hebron market, and made clear to them that their demand to be given that area for themselves was not to be considered. One of those present summed up the prime minister's approach to our correspondent in the following words: Have you burned and also inherited?

After the meeting, the settlers decided not to step up the fight at this stage, so as not to deepen the crisis with the prime minister. In the meantime, they will content themselves with leaving their protest tents facing the military government building in Hebron.

Our correspondent has learned that the arrest the day before yesterday, 11 July, of three communist leaders was connected with reports that the leftist organizations in the territories want to resume the activity of the Palestine National Front. As far as can be seen, it was decided to deter the communist leaders with such a move. It is thought that they had been about to renew the Palestine National Front under the guise of activity within the framework of voluntary committees in Judaea and Samaria.

Morning Press Views West Bank, Syria

TA140657 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Review of the Morning Press Editorials]

[Excerpt] *Ha'aretz* thinks that Brigadier General Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer took upon himself an impossible task when he agreed to be the coordinator of activities in the territories. Ben-Eli'ezer has not refrained from expressing concern about the entry of fanatics from Qiryat Arba' into the center of Hebron. We may assume that he estimates that the cost is too dear.

If the new coordinator is permitted to work as he wishes, there is room to hope that that Ari'el Sharon's and Professor Milsom's simplistic and aggressive approach will be replaced by a more considered one. However, what can be expected now if the defense minister is prepared to dismiss the Hebron mayor and disperse the municipal council? In such a situation, the most skilled person can expect to fail. The contradiction between the two directions and objectives cannot be straightened out.

'Al Hamishmar says that the warlike tone in Damascus is aimed, inter alia, at Syria's needs inside the Arab camp. We must not be dragged along behind the warlike talk from Damascus. With all caution and alertness, it is not to be assumed that Damascus will decide on a warlike adventure against Israel, knowing how it would end.

We may also assume that Moscow will curb Syria. The reply to the Syrian hostility must be an Israeli political offensive to isolate Syria in the Arab world. However, the Government of Israel, which is sunk in the belief of Greater Eretz Yisra'el, is incapable, in *'Al Hamishmar's* view, of making the required turn.

Delegation Leaves For Soviet Union 14 July

TA140827 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0750 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Knesset Members Shulamit Aloni and Aharon Harel, Matityahu Peled, who is one of the leaders of the Israeli-

Palestinian Council, and others left his morning for an 8-day visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee. The travelers told ITIM correspondent Zivi (Schurer) at Ben-Gurion Airport that while they are in the Soviet Union they will work for peace and friendship among the world's nations and in the Middle East. They commented that, in their opinion, the Soviet Union has a role in the attempt to eliminate the Israeli-Arab conflict and to establish a just, stable peace in the Middle East.

MK Shulamit Aloni also said that in Moscow she would meet with jurists and members of the emigration department there on the issue of Jews wishing to immigrate to Israel.

Economic Cooperation With West Germany Planned

TA140634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The Israel-West German committee on economic cooperation has begun 2 days of talks in Jerusalem. The West German chairman, Dr (Per) Fischer, told reporter David Essing that economic cooperation is good between the two countries, but there are still prospects to be exploited.

[Begin recording] [Fischer] There is mainly trade, obviously. In agricultural and in other fields we have very good trade, and the trade has been progressing, particularly in agriculture, but what is more interesting is that is progressing in finished goods and in technological goods, but there is also — there are other questions in services, tourism. There is obviously investment. There is quite a large field — whatever there is in economic matters.

[Essing] Dr Fischer, the German foreign minister, was active on behalf of Israel when he was president of the European Council. Does this indicate a greater German willingness to act on behalf of Israel's ties with the Market after the agreement signed between Israel and Lebanon?

[Fischer] We have always been very active with these ties, and I am glad that here we could also contribute to there being an evenbetter relationship with the Community. [end recording]

Contacts With African Countries Reported

TA131037 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 13 Jul 83 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel is holding advanced contacts with several countries of the African Continent toward the possibility of renewing diplomatic relations. To date, not one of the countries with whom contacts are being maintained has made any official decision about a renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel.

This morning the Foreign Ministry reported that the reports about a renewal of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Central African Republic were premature, and there was no decision about this yet.

The minister of state for economy and finance of that country, Sylvestre Bangui, made a short, secret visit to Israel a few days ago, but nothing has yet been concluded about a renewal of diplomatic relations between his country and Israel.

Trade Deficit Increased in First Half Year

TA130854 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 13 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] Despite a sizeable savings in the cost of imported oil, the country's trade deficit in the first half of this year increased by 23 percent over the same period last year and totalled $1.7 billion, according to data released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Mengistu on OAU Role, African Problems
AB131545 Dakar PANA in English 1340 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, 13 July (PANA) — Recently, in Addis Ababa, PANA had an exclusive interview with the new chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Col Mengistu Haile Mariam.

I

First, Col Mengistu Haile Mariam commented on the 19th summit of the OAU and stated what he intends to do during his term of office as chairman of the OAU.

PANA: The success of the recent 19th summit was largely due to the personal contribution and efforts of Your Excellency. How was this unexpected success achieved?

Chairman: The success of the 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity was due to the collective effort of all African leaders, and it was, by no means, unexpected. This was clearly evidenced by the fact that nearly all African countries were represented at the summit by their leaders and by their heads of government. This is unprecedented. Another unprecedented aspect of the 19th summit was the patience of the leaders who remained in Addis Ababa for about a week and went through all the details of the various issues. This was a clear demonstration by the leaders of the importance they attach to the continental organization.

Q: What do you see as your major assignment and what do you hope to achieve during your term of office as chairman of the OAU?

A: Whether we like it or not, an unpleasant atmosphere has been created and some negative trends have emerged on the African scene. My first task would be to address myself to doing away with them and to contribute to the new vitality and strength of the organization, and bring about closer understanding and closer inter-action among African leaders.

One of the major issues to which we should address ourselves is that of Western Sahara. The importance of this issue is emphasized by the fact the 19th summit adopted a resolution on it. So, my immediate task will be to see that this resolution is properly implemented.

Another African issue, which is just as important and as significant as that of Western Sahara is the independence of Namibia. We shall endeavor to see that Namibia attains its independence.

The issue which comes naturally after this is the independence of South Africa. In the course of this mandate, we shall apply ourselves to creating the necessary pre-conditions to enable the people of South Africa to attain their independence.

Then, comes the economic issue. We shall apply ourselves to see that the Lagos plan of action is interpreted into operational terms, and not only the Lagos plan of action but all other plans that are ancillary to it.

II

Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam also discussed the problems of the OAU and recent comments on its charter and structure.

Q: Mr Chairman, the unity and survival of the OAU have been threatened in recent years by the way African leaders have reacted to controversial issues. How do you think this kind of situation can be avoided in future?

A: First of all, we have to realize that differences and misunderstandings are bound to appear in a continental organization. These issues can be viewed from two different angles. Some of them could evolve into major crises and might assume a destructive form, but we have to exercise restraint and caution with regard to them. Some issues are not necessarily destructive. As a matter of fact, they might be challenging and, as such, they should not be dismissed immediately. We should be able to accommodate them because of their constructive nature. I am of the view that, provided that African leaders understand the nature, the cause and, even, the objectives of these differences that are bound to emerge, and if they put African unity and the interest of Africa above all these issues, they can solve all the problems.

I think the important thing is that African countries should be linked together on the basis of economic interest. Let's take as an example the European Economic Community, what kind of relations existed between Britain and France and between France and Federal Republic of Germany before the creation of the EEC. Relations between these nations were so strained that it was difficult for them to live as neighbors on the European Continent.

But, they have created an economic union and, thereby, a very close economic and social interdependence to such an extent that war between them is now completely unthinkable.

I think we are better off in Africa than the Europeans in that we have more factors that will lead us to union. I believe that if we are quick enough to take advantage of the congenial and propitious atmosphere that has now been created and establish an economic union, it will augur well for all of us.

Q: Mr Chairman, the OAU has just celebrated its 20th anniversary. It has been suggested that the vision and motivation which led to its creation have faded because Africa is now being ruled by a new generation of leaders. Do you agree with this view?

A: I don't share the view that the fact that there is a new generation of leaders on the African scene has led to the fading of vision and motivation. When we look back on the achievements of the last twenty years, it is true that Africa has achieved considerable progress in many fields, and this progress could be the result of an evolutionary or revolutionary change. But, it is not the same people that were behind this transformation twenty years ago that are now in the midst of it.

When the OAU was set up, what was in the forefront of the thinking of the people was the decolonization and political emancipation of Africa. That has been almost totally achieved, and now we are moving over to the second chapter of African emancipation which is that of economic emancipation.

Q: Mr Chairman, some people have said that the OAU Charter, after 20 years, is due for overhauling. Do you think there is a need for any change? If so, what fundamental changes would you say are necessary in the goals and the structure of the organization?

A: As a matter of fact, all the principles, rules and regulations that are enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity are as valid now as they were when the organization was set up. These principles and regulations have not prevented us from taking measures which we consider to be in the interest of Africa. So, if there are people or quarters who believe that the charter of the organization is inadequate to solve the problems which we face in Africa, I would like to dissociate myself from them. Of course, there is no denying the fact that new developments have to be taken into account and we should be in a position to come to grips with any development or change.

If any change in the charter is necessary, the committee we have set up will certainly take all the necessary factors into consideration and come up with appropriate recommendations.

Q: Mr Chairman, the problems that face Africa today are, in some ways, different fron those of twenty years ago. Don't you see a need for new institutions and new methods to deal with the new situation?

A: I would like to state that I don't share the view that the proliferation of institutions will provide a remedy to the numerous problems that might arise. I believe we should focus ous attention on finding out whether the existing manpower and financial resources of our organization have been utilised to full capacity. It is only when we have conducted a thorough investigation and convinced ourselves of the need for additional institutions that we can start talking about them.

III

Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke on what has to be done to speed up the drive for independence for Namibia and the liberation of South Africa.

Q: Mr Chairman, you mentioned Namibia as one of your major preoccupations during your term as chairman of the OAU. What do you think African countries must do to speed up Namibia's independence?

A: I think the first thing is the implementation of Resolution 435 of the Security Council adopted in 1978. The Security Council recently directed the secretary-general of the United Nations to see to it that this resolution is immediately implemented. It is, therefore, the duty of the Organization of African Unity to cooperate with the secretary general of the United Nations so that his task of implementing this resolution is facilitated. The other factor which would help to accelerate the independence of Namibia is for all African countries to give all necessary assistance and support to the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, SWAPO, in its struggle to bring about the independence of that country.

Q: What can the OAU do to speed up the liberation of South Africa?

A: I believe that the independence of Angola, Mozambique, and the other front-line states has made a decisive contribution to the speeding up of the independence of South Africa. If, on top of this, Namibia attains its independence, a more favorable condition would have been created for the independence of South Africa. We can say, therefore, that whatever assistance we render to speed up the independence of Namibia is indirectly speeding up the process of independence in South Africa. It is therefore incumbent upon all African countries to step up their armed, diplomatic and material assistance to the struggle in Namibia. Our obligation, in this case, will have to be to see to it that a co-ordinated diplomatic struggle is waged for the cause of South Africa and to mobilize public opinion for it in whatever forum that may be available, including the United Nations Organization.

IV

The OAU chairman also spoke on efforts and plans to achieve economic emancipation and set up an African economic community by 2000 A.D.

Q: Mr Chairman, the OAU has always been bogged down by political problems while the equally important economic and social facing African today are hardly attended to. Do you intend to make the organization pay some attention to these other problems during your term of office?

A: If we analyse the effort that has been made on the African scene in the past, it may appear that moe attention has been given to the political struggle. And this is true. On the other hand, we cannot say that Africa has neglected the social and economic aspects of its development. If we look back and examine the situation in the last four years, we can clearly see that much attention has been paid to economic and social development. The struggle for our economic emancipation, which Africa wages along with other peoples in other continent, vis-a-via the developed countries, is something which is clearly observable.

Another aspect which clearly demonstrates the fact that Africa has paid attention to its economic development, is the Lagos plan of action in which long term, medium term and short term development projects have been drafted. In line with the Lagos plan of action, regional economic cooperation areas have been set up with the view to operating, later on, on a continental level. What one may say is, perhaps, that enough has not been done and much more is expected to be done in the future.

Q: Mr Chairman, you have rightly pointed to the Lagos plan of action as something being done on the economic front. But some people feel that its implementation has been rather slow and it has not galvanized the kind of activity which one expected on the continent.

Would you see the need to convene another summit or, at least, a conference of economics ministers and experts to work out a realistic and pragmatic programme for the implemenation of the Lagos plan of action?

A: Efforts in that direction have already been made on a number of occasions. We can take as an example, what has been done in Freetown, in Tripoli and also here in Addis Ababa at the summit level. Also, different expert meetings have already taken place with a view to implementing the Lagos plan of action. So, what is to be done, in the light of the findings of the planning and economic ministers and of the different meetings, is something which would be the subject of another course of action.

Also, much more has to be done to bring a closer link between the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa. I think all efforts should be deployed in this direction.

Q: Mr Chairman, in your speech at the opening of the 19th summit, you referred to the idea of an African Economic Community by the year 2000. How feasible do you think this idea is?

A: I see that the struggle on the economic front is bound to be more subtle and more complex than the struggle we waged on the political front. The Lagos plan of action enjoys the support and agreement of all African countries. It follows, therefore, that all African countries should not spare any effort to see the Lagos plan of action implemented. Therefore, before we think of the creation of an economic union on the continental level, naturally, many more steps have to be taken. The first objective is to see the effective operation of the different regional organizations within the African Continent. The second step is the merger of or close cooperation between financial institutions within these regional organizations. And the third step which must be taken within these regional organizations, is the building of infrastructures, especially the creation of smooth communication between the different component countries of the regional organizations.

So, if the on-going effort of creating inter-states trade and inter-state communication and the linking up of financial institutions brings about the desired result, naturally, the ultimate step then, would be, the merger of the different regional organizations that are operating in Africa to form the continental economic union.

It is on the basis of this step by step approach that we believe that the African common market will become a reality by the year 2000.

V

Finally, the chairman explains how the spirit of pan-Africanism can be revitalised.

Q: Mr Chairman, all these initiatives concerning the building of the African common market have to take place within a political or ideological frame-work. But it seems that the spirit of pan-Africanism which existed among the elites in the various African countries in the 50's and 60's has faded and, in fact, no longer fires the imagnation of the youth. What do you think should be done to revive this spirit of pan-Africanism especially among African youth?

A: I agree partly with what you have said. However, there is no denying the fact that pan-Africanism and pan-Africanists still exist in Africa. But the question is, are there enough people who are still moved by the pan-African ideals? To revitalize pan-Africanism, I think all African institutions should get together and come out with ideals through which they can effectively infuse the minds of African youth with pan-Africanism.

These ideals must emanate from a centralized institution and a sustained effort must be made to develop them systematically and coordinate them in a competent manner so that they can be effective enough to fire the imagination of the youth in Africa.

I am convinced that what we are doing now within the framework of PANA, is one of the steps with which we will revitalize the idea of pan-Africanism and make it and effective instrument.

My term of office as OAU chairman is short to implement all that we would like to see implemented, but in the future we will not spare any effort in promoting pan-African ideals.

ETHIOPIA

Romania's Ceausescu Continues Activities

Talks With Mengistu

EA131252 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam held official talks this morning at the national palace. The two leaders discussed current international issues and ways of further strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Socialist Ethiopia.

In his speech, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of COPWE and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, thanked the Socialist Republic of Romania for its assistance to the revolution of the broad masses of Ethiopia, and gave an extensive briefing on Socialist Ethiopia's progress in political, economic, and social affairs.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that his visit will further contribute to the efforts of both countries to promote peace and prosperity and reaffirmed his country's willingness to strengthen its relations and cooperation with Socialist Ethiopia in all fields.

The following persons were also present at the talks between the leaders: for the Romanian side: Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister; Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister; Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Vasile Pungan, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and minister of foreign trade and international cooperation; and other Romanian officials.

Those attending on behalf of Socialist Ethiopia were: Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderess, secretary general of the PMAC, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and COPWE Executive Committee member; Comrade Fiseha Desta, assistant secretary general of the PMAC and COPWE Executive member; Comrade Adis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and the COPWE Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council; Comrade Taye Tilahun, minister of internal affairs; Comrade Wollie Chekol, minister of external trade, and other high-level government officials and experts.

Tour of Textile Mills

EA132142 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who is currently visiting Ethiopia, was briefed today on the national development campaign and the urban dwellers associations. He also visited the Akaki textile mills.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and COPWE and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, first went to the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council Headquarters. There he listened to briefings by Comrade Adis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee member, deputy chairman of the Central Planning Supreme Council, and COPWE Executive Committee member, on Ethiopia's natural resources, its economy, its present situation, and the activities of the Central Planning Supreme Council.

In his briefing, Comrade Adis discussed the country's geographical situation, its climate, and its moves to exploit mineral and energy resources. He added that since the establishment of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council 5 years ago, results have been encouraging. With the aid of graphic material, Comrade Adis also gave a broad outline of the structure of the national revolutionary development campaign.

In a speech after the briefing, Comrade President Ceausescu said that the briefing had enabled him to learn more about the country's natural resources and economic plans and activities. Comrade Adis Tedla then presented Comrade President Ceausescu with the campaign emblem.

On his arrival at Addis Ababa Town hall, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrade Withro Webache-Bash, was warmly welcomed by Comrade Zewde Teklu, the mayor of Addis Ababa, executive member of the general urban dwellers association, and municipal workers. Children also presented him with a bouquet of flowers.

In a briefing, Comrade Zewde said that the town residents had made great efforts to administer themselves politically, economically, and socially by organizing associations at different levels and that the results achieved in these fields were satisfactory. After his briefing Comrade Zewde gave presents to Comrade Nicoale and Elena Ceausescu. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then signed the visitors book. The Addis Ababa municipality cultural and traditonal band performed traditional and revolutionary music.

At the briefing nd visiting ceremony, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Executive Political Committee member of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister, Comrade Withro Webache-Bash, Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, secretary general of the PMAC, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and COPWE Executive Committee member, and members of the high-level delegations from both countries were present.

On his arrival at the Akaki textile mills, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrade Withro Webache-Bash, was received by Comrade Bekele Haile, the manger of the factory, and by workers with revolutionary slogans reflecting the solidarity of the workers of the two countries. The mills manager briefed him on the efforts of the 6,000 workers to increase production. Comrades of the COPWE basic organization gave briefings on political and mass organization in the mills. After visiting the diffferent departments of the mill, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech to the mill workers.

In his speech he reminded the workers that there was not alternative to respecting and implementing the present and future directives from COPWE, the vanguard party, if the workers were to build a peaceful and prosperous society in Ethiopia. In this respect he was impressed by the workers' contribution to the struggle. He also affirmed his confidence that in line with the agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Socialist Ethiopia, relations between the workers of both countries will be further strengthened. At the end of the visit he signed the visitors book and was presented with examples of the mill's products.

On his arrival at the Addis Ababa General Urban Dwellers Congress Headquarters this afternoon, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu heard briefings on the urban dwellers associations which were formed at different levels.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports Attacks on Regime Forces

EA132104 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Jul 83

Somali opposition forces, has killed 15 Barre regime soldiers and wounded 28 others.

Reports from the town of Hargeisa say the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces killed and wounded the Barre loyalist forces when the demoralized soldiers attempted to launch an attack on an SNM base in Hargeisa district, northwest region.

The report adds that the attempted attack by the Barre loyalist troops on the SNM base in Hargeisa district was an attempted reprisal for the recent humiliating acts by the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces in Erigavo area of Senag region. The Barre loyalist troops also lost one burned-out vehicle and a large quantity of arms and ammunition captured.

The fighters of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces suffered one martyr and two wounded.

CAMEROON

President Biya Receives Habre Envoy 13 July

AB131232 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1220 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, today granted audience to a special envoy from Chadian President Hissein Habre. The envoy, Chad's minister of the public service, Mr Tatola, told reporters after talking with President Paul Biya that the government in Ndjamena appreciated the position of Cameroon in what he said was the difficult situation in Chad.

Asked about the actual situation in the eastern town of Abeche, Mr Tatola declared that the town has been under the complete control of government troops of President Hissein Habre for the last 48 hours.

CHAD

Additional Coverage of Fighting Near Abeche

LE MONDE Reports Battle Continuing

PM131009 Paris Le Monde in French 13 Jul 83 p 3

[Dominique d'Hombres dispatch: "Fierce Fighting Continues for Control of Abeche"]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena — For the first time since the rebels led by former President Goukouni Oueddei and massively supported by Libya opened their offensive, the government troops of Hissein Habre seem to have regained the initiative. In the words of a Western diplomat: "I have found smiles, modest, but at least apparent, on faces which have not smiled for a long time." According to a statement on Monday by Soumaila Mahamat, Chadian commissioner of the President's Office for Information, the city of Abeche, which lies 762km east of the capital and which had been evacuated by President Habre's Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] on Friday, 8 July, was partly recaptured on Sunday. The news was confirmed by a Western source. Strangely enough, Western diplomatic circles in Ndjamena go even further and announce the total recapture of Abeche.

According to Mr Mahamat, half of the city's 30,000 inhabitants left on Friday with the FANT. The troops withdrew to Oum Hadjer, 146 km from Abeche and 610 km east of Ndjamena. They were able to counterattack on Sunday morning with equipment supplied by Paris which had never been used because of the distance. "Fierce fighting is continuing in Abeche and in the surrounding district. One section of the city is presently held by the FANT and the other by the rebels," the Chadian commissioner of the President's Office for Information said. He estimated the enemy forces to number around 1,500 men.

The news calls into question the commonly held view that Abeche had been occupied, following the withdrawal of the government forces, by a powerful motorized column with heavy artillery from the Faya-Largeau palm grove, which the Libyans had been supplying by airlift. It now seems that that column stopped due to a lack of ammunition at Oum Chalouba, 250 km north of Abeche. Intercepted radio broadcasts report an urgent demand for munitions from its commander.

Given these facts, it is likely that the rebel forces presently in Abeche come from the small and lightly-armed "phantom column" whose departure from Koufra, in Libya, had been announced several weeks ago and of which all trace had been lost. Elements which melt easily into the countryside may well have taken up positions in the mountains surrounding Abeche, probably around 30km east of the city. They would have entered without a battle after observing the somewhat confused departure of the regular troops from a distance.

The decisive battle has therefore not yet taken place, the bulk of the men and equipment being deployed in Oum Hadjer on one side and Oum Chalouba on the other, which are to the north and west of Abeche respectively. At present, only limited forces are engaged on both sides of this city.

The announcement of an even partial recapture of Abeche comes at the right time to boost the morale of the FANT, which had suffered nothing but defeats for the past month. Each day makes it possible to send more equipment to the scene of the fighting. The regular forces had hitherto scarcely been able to oppose the armored vehicles supplied to the rebels by Libya. From now on they will be able to deploy AML-90 armored cars capable of piercing armor-plating. The Land-Rovers and Renault trucks should also make it possible to gradually remedy the FANT's most acute problem: troop transport.

Mr Goukouni's rebels nust now maintain garrisons in the cities they have captured, like Faya-Largeau, and protect increasingly long strategic lines. They are gradually losing their initial advantage, which was the fact that they could mass all their forces at the point of attack. The distances to be covered are longer, which implies a greater loss of equipment on the roads, some of which are nearly impassable during the rainy seasons.

Thus, something of a spirit of confidence is returning to Ndjamena. President Habre's absence from morning prayers has been noted, but it does not necessarily mean that the head of state is away. The official story is merely that "the president is very busy." The measures which had been envisaged for a time, such as a curfew or the establishment of military controls, have in any case been taken, and that bears witness to the improvement in the atmosphere in the capital.

Habre Forces Recapture Abeche

AB140745 Paris AFP in English 0723 GMT 14 Jul 83

[By Christian Millet]

[Text] Abeche, Chad, Jul 14 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre personally led the government troops who seized this eastern Chadian town Tuesday from forces loyal to his ousted predecessor Goukouni Oueddei, independent witnesses on the scene said here Wednesday.

A group of newsmen, including the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent, were told that the most violent clashes took place in the suburbs of the strategically important town, while the center remained relatively untouched.

Mr Habre's forces, the FAN, gained total control of Abeche at around 1600 GMT Tuesday after confused fighting which saw the forces of both sides alternately gain and lose control of the military situation.

The final FAN assault was launched at around 1300 GMT, and the city fell about two hours later, the witnesses said, with the fiercest of the fighting lasting no more than 45 minutes. After two rounds of cannon were fired into the city, the FAN troops attacked from the southwest, pushing the defending Goukouni forces back as far as the airport, northeast of here, they said. Some of the rebel forces resisted, "but later fled aboard some two dozen vehicles in the direction of Biltine," Mr Habre told newsmen. The rebel troops that resisted, Mr Habre said, "were not the most numerous, but the most desperate."

Biltine, 92 km (57 miles) north of Abeche, was retaken Monday by the FAN, which was trying Wednesday to eliminate Goukouni troops trapped between the two towns.

Reliable independent sources here said the Goukouni forces had executed seven FAN officers taken prisoner Saturday. Three newsmen who were prevented from leaving the area during the fighting said they saw an eighth officer escape the firing squad wounded, and said he was treated by a team of volunteer doctors from the French humanitarian medical organization Medecins San Frontiere (MSF). The same sources said some local businessmen had also been shot dead by forces loyal to Mr Goukouni, but could not say how many were killed.

All the European residents of Abeche — seven clergymen, eight MSF doctors and a Frenchwoman who has been living here since 1932 — were unhurt.

GUNT Confirms Loss of Abeche

LD131817 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Summary] Radio France International correspondent (Daniel Desesquel), who is with the forces of Goukouni Oueddei, has confirmed that Abeche has been retaken. Here is his dispatch from the rear base of the forces in Libya:

[(Desesquel)] Hissein Habre is occupying Abeche. I was told this by General (Njogo), commander in chief of the forces belonging to the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]. He said that he asked his troops to evacuate the town on 12 July. What is more likely, however, is that the withdrawal of Hissein Habre's units a few days earlier was only tactical and that Gen (Njogo's) troops could not withstand the counteroffensive. Thus, Goukouni Oueddei's forces are in a delicate position and have been since Hissein Habre's troops recaptured Abeche and opened their counteroffensive against Oum Chalouba, which the GUNT nevertheless still claims to hold.

The eastern column that left Faya-Largeau and took Fada, Oum Chalouba, Biltine, and Abeche is now cut off from its rear bases. Gen (Njogo) accuses Zaire of having supplied armored cars and 1,000 men to retake Abeche.

GUNT Official Explains Events

AB140835 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Interview granted by General (Njogo), chief of staff of the National Liberation Army [ANL], to "a group of Western journalists" covering the war in Chad — interview apparently given in Libya, date not given, journalists not identified; live or recorded]

[Text] [First reporter] General, the FAN seems to have won an easy victory; what do you say in your capacity as chief of staff of the ANL?

[(Njogo)] I don't think the FAN won an easy victory. I ordered the garrison in Abeche to evacuate the town yesterday in the face of attacks supported by heavy weapons ...

[First reporter, interrupting] What kind of weapons?

[(Njogo)] (?Gun carriers 222) were deployed on the side of the FAN and were used by foreigners. Zairian troops also participated. In the face of these new developments, I asked the commander of operations to evacuate Abeche and I have just now established a new line, that is all; there is no easy victory. The FAN has never been able to make a stand against my units.

[First reporter] Could you tell me where the new line has been established?

[(Njogo)] Our current positions are in Oum Chalouba, (Kalaibe), Arada, and Biltine. Therefore, there is absolutely no problem.

[Second reporter] You have arrived here in Libya quite late; are you going to ask for any special help from your Libyan friends?

[(Njogo)] Absolutely not! You are very familiar with our capabilities and means. My coming here is strictly within the framework of my regular activities. That's all.

[Third reporter] You have talked about foreign troops — what foreign troops are those?

[(Njogo)] I don't think Zairians are Chadians. And there are others, too.

[Second reporter] Are you short of equipment at this point? Your troops will now have to face tanks. How are they going to do that?

[(Njogo)] I want to make it quite clear that this foreign intervention cannot change the situation. This must be borne in mind.

[First reporter] Do you believe that Libya will intervene on your side?

[(Njogo)] I have never requested Libyan intervention.

Bardai Comments on Withdrawal

AB132118 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] There is no end to ridiculous things in Ndjamena! Not content with the strict censorship imposed on journalists reporting from Ndjamena — a situation which prevents them from objectively informing the national and international public — the reactionary clique in Ndjamena has actually crossed the Rubicon by using Zairian troops, complete with several assault tanks, in the town of Abeche. This is a new factor in the war which our country has been experiencing since the events of 1979. You were present at the warfront in the eastern part of the country, could you tell us what really happened there?

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] After the battles of Faya-Largeau, Fada, Oum Chalouba, Arada, Biltine, Abeche, and Koro Toro, the forces of evil — or FAN — were completely defeated. Only a few pockets of resistance remained to be mopped up before our arrival in Ndjamena. But in the face of this bloody defeat and the immense losses in men and war materiel, and due also to the frightening thrust of the National Liberation Army [ANL], the Franco-American imperialists did not waste time in reacting. For, not happy with having their interests thus threatened and having their men of straw routed in Chad, they dispatched thousands of mercenaries of all kinds onto the field to counteract the forward march of our valiant soldiers.

In fact, after the Abeche debacle — where they fled and left behind hundreds of dead and arms of every caliber — the forces of evil reorganized themselves for a new war in which American-made tanks driven by white mercenaries, sophisticated arms delivered by France, Israel, and the United States, as well as Zairian troops airlifted to Abeche, joined them to counterattack our soldiers. Our troops had in the meantime advanced up to (Petra Fanatao). In the face of this clear aggression and for purely tactical reasons, the ANL was ordered to evacuate Abeche in favor of Biltine.

The enemy had earlier taken advantage of our troops' withdrawal from (Kalaibe) and Oum Chalouba by sending a contingent which had no difficulty in taking over those two places. But the risposte of the ANL was sharp. Indeed, reinforcements from Koro Toro, Abeche, and Fada concentrated on these two strategic points and annihilated the national annihilation forces. And as we are talking to you now, Oum Chalouba, (Kalaibe) — just like Arada and Biltine — are in the hands of the revolutionary forces. The strategic withdrawal from Abeche was a necessity. It will allow us to reappraise the situation brought about by new developments and to implement an appropriate solution.

Furthermore, on the field, the valiant ANL forces, determined to fight to the end, are redoubling their vigilance and ardor in the war they are waging against mercenaries in the pay of international imperialism and its local lackeys, for no force, regardless of where it may come from, can stop our glorious march forward. No Chadian will remain indifferent to this war imposed on us by the French colonialists and their African reactionaries. We want to assure the invaders that the France-Zairian Mirages will be dealt with in the same way as we dealt with the French Jaguars that were shot down over Faya-Largeau, Salal, and Ate.

More on Bardai Reaction

OW140344 Hong Kong AFP in English 0235 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Lome, July 14 (AFP) — Forces of Chadian ex-President Goukouni Oueddei left the eastern Chad town of Abeche for "purely tactical reasons" after "massive aggression by the forces of imperialist reaction," the Goukouni radio, heard here, announced Wednesday night.

Without giving the date of what the government of President Hissein Habre said earlier was a major defeat Tuesday for the Goukouni forces, the radio said American-made C-7 tanks driven by white (?men) and covered with Zairean soldiers had been involved in the attack on the town, which was seized by Mr Goukouni's troops last Friday. Heavy artillery and sophisticated weaponry were (?operated by) "legionnaires sent by the French, Americans and Israelis," according to the radio, based [words indistinct] northern Chad town of Bardai.

The attacking "external aggression force" had contained "mercenaries of all kinds, including black Americans and black Latin Americans," it said.

The radio admitted that the towns of Oum Chalouba and Kalait, north of Abeche, had been retaken by Habre forces at one point but said the latter had then been wiped out and the towns recaptured by reinforcements sent from Koro-Toro, Abeche and Fada. It was the first time the Goukouni forces had mentioned Koro-Toro, 200 kms (120 miles) south of Faya-Largeau, as being under their control.

The radio bitterly attacked Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has sent hundreds of troops to beef up Mr Habre's forces, calling him a "CIA agent, total valet of imperialism, and an ally of South Africa and Israel."

Zairian Troops To Be Used Wherever 'Necessary'

AB131350 Paris AFP in French 1208 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 Jul (AFP) — A detachment of 250 Zairian paratroopers armed with light weapons arrived in the Chadian capital on Thursday morning. These paratroopers are part of a 1,750-man contingent placed at the disposal of Chad by Zaire. This latest group of reinforcements will raise the total number of Zairians to 2,000.

According to the Zairian ambassador in Ndjamena, Colonel Lengha Lengha, who was present at the airport to welcome this first detachment, three "Mirage" planes of the Zairian Air Force, placed at the disposal of Chad, were expected to arrive later in the morning. These were to be accompanied by a "DC-10" of the Zairian airline with 250 other troops on board.

Concerning the duties which might be assigned to these troops in case of any eventual fighting, the Zairian ambassador stated that they "were placed at the disposal of the Chadian High Command, which may make use of them at any time and wherever it deemed their deployment to be necessary."

The commander of the Zairian contingent, Colonel Kolima, has pointed out that, in the meantime, the paratroopers are still in Ndjamena where "they are training daily." The colonel pointed out that the Zairian "Macchi" aircraft, which had earlier been placed at Chad's disposal, are being used for "reconnaissance missions."

Bardai Sees U.S. Behind Zaire Intervention

AB140945 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The bandits in Ndjamena would like to make people believe that their troops, which have already been crushed militarily, are still active on the battlefield in order to continue to receive massive aid. We say this with all due respect to Mobutu Sese Seko, who, in the name of the subregion, is about to start the fire of World War III in Chad by sending 1,750 mercenaries and three Mirage fighter planes to our country. With this direct intervention of Zairian and other mercenaries in our country's internal conflict, Mobutu Sese Seko has thrown down a challenge to the international community.

Everyone now knows that Zaire, one of the world's most indebted countries, is not in a position to maintain nearly 2,000 mercenaries outside its borders. This is why the United States, which is pulling the strings of this crisis behind the scenes, is looking for a scapegoat through which it can intervene directly and militarily in the current conflict. Yesterday it was in the waters of the Gulf of Sidra and today it is through the territory of Chad that the United States seeks to destabilize the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. With the strong support of its friends, the National Liberation Army [ANL] is ready to face all the mercenaries the United States is now sending to Chad under the cover of Zaire.

We are sure of one thing: The ANL is more determined than ever to face all outside aggression. It will continue its efforts to ensure the total liberation of the Chadian people and nothing — nothing in the world, no force in the world — will stop the course of events in Chad.

Miskine Meets Penne, Ausseil in Paris

AB131536 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Paris, July 13 (AFP) — During his short stay in Paris, Mr Miskine met Jean Ausseil, director for African affairs in the French Foreign Ministry, and Guy Penne, African affairs adviser to President Francois Mitterrand.

Regarding Mr Miskine's request for urgent French intervention in Chad, authoritative sources said there were not and would not be any French troops in Chad and that French aid to the government of Hissein Habre was under the terms of a Franco-Chadian military cooperation agreement. This agreement is not a defence agreement, and provides for help in training, equipping and organizing the Chadian Army, the sources said. The sources said that this agreement stipulates that should any French military personnel be detached and sent to Chad for such purposes, in no way could they participate in war operations or in the maintenance or re-establishment of order.

CONGO

Foreign Minister States Position on Chad

AB131240 Dakar PANA in French 1155 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 Jul (PANA) — "No state in this world has the mission of ensuring the security of a foreign nation," Pierre Nze, Congolese minister of foreign affairs, stated in Brazzaville yesterday in an interview with the national press. He denounced all types of "assistance that some countries have been giving to Chad in the conflict between Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government, GUNT, and Hissein Habre's National Armed Forces of Chad, FANT, under the pretext of "military agreements."

In this regard, "any intervention in Chad, for whatever reasons, constitutes interference," he said. This interference aggravates the crisis and increases the number of victims. It constitutes a cunning way of internationalizing the conflict rather than stopping the civil war, the minister explained. The immediate results of this interference, he continued, is that the national reconstruction in Chad is delayed. The country remains continually divided without hope for unity.

Stating the position of the People's Republic of the Congo on this conflict, Pierre Nze stressed that within the present context the "only valid solution is the reconciliation and consultation of the two parties in conflict under the auspices of the OAU.

The People's Republic of the Congo believes that the "Chadians should solve their problems themselves, without any foreign intervention." Thus, all countries that are friends of Chad should refrain from interfering in the affairs in this country. Congo's position of solidarity with Chad forces it to denounce the imperialist plot against the Chadian people," the Congolese minister concluded.

Pierre Nze's interview takes place after the statement by Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso in Lusaka (Zambia) last Saturday in which he deplored foreign intervention which aggravates the Chadian crisis.

Commentary on French Intervention in Chad

AB131905 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Hissein Habre continues to plead with France to help him in his war against the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]. On his arrival in Paris yesterday at the Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport, Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine, who has been sent to Paris with this aim, said France

must be present in Chad if it wants to safeguard its friends and its relationships, otherwise it will be judged by history. We need experts in aircraft and heavy artillery, he explained.

Meanwhile the Zairian authorities have decided to send another 1,750-man-strong contingent and three Mirage aircraft to Chad, thereby increasing the number of Zairian troops in Chad to 2,000. Congo has expressed great concern over these military interventions in Chad. In this connection, Foreign Minister Pierre Nze openly denounced the sending of large quantities of arms to Ndjamena under the falacious pretext of agreements which have actually lapsed. Let us listen to Comrade Pierre Nze:

[Begin recording] Just as Hissein Habre rebelled against the GUNT, so the GUNT has rebelled against Hissein Habre in the capital, and [words indistinct]. It has the right — just as Hissein Habre had — to attempt to regain power if it has the means to do so. We say we are not encouraging anyone. We are simply noting that Hissein Habre fought his way to power and we realistically witnessed this without any reaction. We must therefore witness the present situation in the same way. [words indistinct] but France says that it has agreements with Chad under which it supplies arms to Chad. In the Lagos accords all sides condemned French military presence in Chad. Let us say that all the suffering of the Chadian people since independence has been caused by the fact that there is a French military presence in Chad. Everyone deplores their presence there and would like to see the immediate withdrawal of the French troops. [end recording]

By condeming France like this, Congo is not interfering in the internal affairs of Chad but rather it is expressing its preoccupation with the terrible situation the Chadian people are faced with because of these arms. The Congolese people cannot remain indifferent to the misfortune of the Chadian people to whom they are linked historically. The Congolese minister of foreign affairs explained the Congolese Government's stand to the local press:

[Begin recording] We do not have any excuse now to ignore the Chadian people — even less so because we have been involved in the Chadian [word indistinct] and the Chadian crisis for many years.

We are involved, not because we are (?under external pressure). We are involved because first we have nearly [words indistinct] directly, because of the historical ties existing between Chad and Congo. We were colonized together by the same French administration and we obtained independence in the same conditions of independence, in the same neocolonial conditions. And very early on Chad went to the forefront to challenge this independence, even under Tombalbaye's regime.

There was the FROLINAT which began guerrilla activities, then after the Tombalbaye and Malloum governments Congo became interested in the situation in Chad. But we became directly involved during the 1979 attempt at foreign intervention by participating in the Inter-African Force [words indistinct]. [end recording]

ZAIRE

AZAP Confirms Men, Planes Sent to Chad

AB131205 Dakar PANA in French 1145 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Jul (AZAP/PANA) — Two DC-10 aircraft of the Zairian airlines Air-Zaire took off early this morning from Ndjili airport for Ndjamena carrying more than 500 servicemen representing the first contingent of reinforcement troops which Kinshasa promised to the Chadian Government.

Three Mirage fighters and one DC-130 Hercules aircraft of the ing for Ndjamena.

A reliable source reports that the dispatching to Ndjamena of all the 1,750 men made available to the Chadian Government will be completed next weekend.

ANGOLA

Savimbi Urges Negotiations With MPLA, FNLA

[Editorial Report] Paris *Le Matin* in French 2-3 July 1983 carries on pages 12-13 a 3,600-word Yves Loiseau article on a visit to UNITA-held zones in Angola. The first half of the article is devoted to an account of the march through the bush by the Czechoslovak hostages captured by UNITA. Loiseau goes on to describe a meeting with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi on 23 June in which Savimbi alleges that the British police are "directly involved" in combatting diamond traffickers in Angola. "I have proof. They even go so far as to travel round by helicopter." He is then cited as warning that: "All foreigners captured carrying arms will be regarded as prisoners of war. With regard to the others, we advise them not to agree to work in the areas where there is fighting."

With regard to South African involvement in Angola, Savimbi reportedly said: "The South Africans will have to leave, in the framework of a comprehensive settlement. But for the time being I can do nothing. I am not going to open a second front against them when I am already engaged against the Russians and Cubans. We buy food and gasoline from South Africa and have our men who are seriously injured treated there. South Africa has authorized us to bring the military aid granted to us by a number of Arab and African countries through its country. I know that this question of our relations with South Africa seriously worries the Europeans, but I can say that South Africa's only aid to UNITA is to allow weapons through. Nothing else. There is not a single South African in our country," With regard to SWAPO's presence, Savimbi is cited as saying: "Sam Nujoma, who is involved in our country alongside the Soviets and East Germans, has given his guerrillas orders to fight us. In the end we decided not to fight them. But if they attack us we will respond."

In conclusion Savimbi is cited as saying: "Nobody can win a definitive military victory over the other components of the Angolan nation. The MPLA must realize that it is time to negotiate. We are prepared to sit down at a table without preconditions once the Cubans have left. The MPLA represents the population around Luanda and on the Atlantic coast. UNITA represents the population of the center and south, and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FNLA], the northern populations. But even if the FNLA no longer represents anything at the military level at present, it will have to take part in the negotiations. Here parties always have ethnic overtones, and thus making peace without the FNLA would harden those who feel represented by that party. Later there might be a single party in Angola but that would not be realistic at present. Some people in the present Luanda government understand that language. There have already been three meetings between MPLA and UNITA representatives outside the country, at not very high a level. Those meetings were positive."

LESOTHO

2 Holding British Passports Arrested as Spies

MB131916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1901 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Maseru, July 13, SAPA — Two men holding British passports were arrested by Lesotho police on June 30 after being found in possession of documents indicating that they were "spying for another country," police headquarters in Maseru announced today.

The country has not been named.

The announcement said the men, Mr Desmond Gerard Mcgonigle and Mr Patrick Joseph Martin, would be handed over to the British High Commission tomorrow morning.

The police announcement said the documents indicated the two men had been spying on the movement of ANC refugees and their places of residence in Lesotho.

They were also to monitor the security situation in Lesotho.

The police said people who had been helping the spies were known and would be questioned as soon as possible.

The two spies have been declared persona non grata in the country.

UDP Leader Expelled From National Assembly

MB131024 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The Lesotho National Assembly has expelled Mr C.D. Mofeli, leader of the United Democratic Party [UDP],from the house. The Parliament took this step after debating a motion by the leader of the house, who is also chairman of the Basotho National Party and minister of foreign affairs, The Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, that Mr Mofeli should be expelled from the house and be stripped of all benefits associated with his status as member of Parliament.

Among other things, the motion states that the house is concerned by allegations which were made by Mr Mofeli on SABC television on the 10th of this month and deliberately lying in a manner calculated to impute the Government of Lesotho and to providing a foreign power with the much desired rationale, no matter how false, for intervention into Lesotho.

The motion was passed by 46 votes to 12, with 6 abstentions. It was seconded by the prime minister, The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, who said what was said by Mr Mofeli on the SABC television impugns the diplomatic efforts by the heads of

state, the Lesotho Government, the Security Council, and the international community, which all condemned the unprovoked attack on Lesotho by South Africa on 9 December last year.

The prime minister in his 5-minute speech observed that it would be an act of open betrayal to accept that the South African Defence Force [SADF] was justified to raid Maseru in December last to destroy the so-called ANC bases in Lesotho as a preemptive measure.

Defending himself against accusations levelled at him by the leader of the house, the leader of the UDP, Mr C.D. Mofeli, denied that he told SABC of ANC bases in Lesotho, and also denied saying the SADF attack on Maseru was justified. He said what he told the interviewer, (Cliff Saunders), is that he had no information and no knowledge concerning ANC bases in the country. He told the Parliament he had already requested the SABC to release the television tape interview to prove that he had not made any treacherous statement against his country on it. He said to prove that he is not a traitor, he could not have appealed to the prime minister to hold talks with his South African counterpart aimed at ending the souring of relations between their two countries. He admitted, however, that he did say that the prime minister was establishing relations with communist countries in order to impose a dictatorial rule, but said this was a political attack in common practice.

In this delicate debate, in which a few front benchers were allowed to debate, a member of the Maremathou Freedom Party, Mr (Setinane Mapheliba), expressed fears that the call that Mr Mofeli be stripped of all benefits and privileges enjoyed by members of Parliament may extend to restricting him from campaigning for the forthcoming general election.

The minister of agriculture, Mr Peete Peete, said there is enough evidence to prove that Mr Mofeli had already been seen and found to be conspiring with the South African agents with a view to pinpointing the alleged ANC targets in which, unfortunately, not only members of ANC but innocent Basotho men, women, and children were brutally murdered. He said a person of Mr Mofeli's character ought not to have been allowed to be a member of the Lesotho parliament.

The speaker of the National Assembly, Mr J.T. Kolane, was compelled by the standing orders of the house to put the motion to vote. It was passed by 46 votes to 12, with 6 abstentions.

NAMIBIA

State Council Proclamation To Be Published 18 Jul

MB131643 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The proclamation providing for the establishment of a council of state for South-West Africa is to be published in Windhoek on Monday. Announcing this in Windhoek this afternoon the administrator general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said he was convinced that it would put an end to the wave of confusing and sometimes misleading speculation about aspects about the council of state. Dr van Niekerk reconfirmed that the terms of reference of the council of state would be to make comprehensive recommendations concerning the nature and activities of an interim government. He also reemphasized that the council of state would not administer or rule South-West Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

RSA Aircraft Forced Down in Mozambique

MB131236 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information has confirmed in Pretoria that the South African Government has made top-level inquiries about reports that a South African aircraft with six people aboard was forced to land in Mozambique last month. Two South Africans were among those aboard the plane. There has so far been no official response to the inquiries.

Reports monitored in Johannesburg say the aircraft, which is registered in South Africa, left the French Mayotte region on the Comoro Islands in the Indian Ocean on June 27th. Two South Africans, three French residents of the Comoro Islands, and a British citizen were on the flight to South Africa.

The aircraft was intercepted over Mozambique and forced to land at Nampula in the north of the country.

AWB Leader, 3 Others To Stand Trial

MB131004 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The attorney general of the Transvaal, Mr (Notling), has announced that the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB], Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, and three associates are to stand trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court on charges of terrorism. This follows the preliminary hearing held in the Pretoria Regional Court on Monday.

Mr (Notling) said that the four men would be charged with terrorism under the new Internal Security Act and alternative charges of the illegal possession of arms, ammunition, and explosives. He said that no date had been set for the trial, but that it would be during the next session of the Transvaal Supreme Court.

ZIMBABWE

'Little Hope' for Release of ZIRPA Commanders

MB131841 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 13 Jul 83

(Text) There is little hope that former ZIPRA commanders will be released from Zimbabwe police custody. Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has said in Harare that the detention of the men will continue because the government has information which has made the detentions necessary. The men

include Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku who are both redetained after being acquitted of security charges by the Zimbabwe High Court.

Minister Says State of Emergency To Continue

MB131838 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushewokunze says the country needed to keep the 18-year-old state of emergency until at least the end of the year. The minister said the emergency was needed to counter what he called South African moves to destabilize Zimbabwe. Ushewokunze said it was also needed to implement the government's socialist program in the face of capitalism and also to contain and eradicate dissidence in Matabeleland.

ZAPU Leader Denies Nkomo Asked To Return Home

MB131031 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0826 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Harare, July 13, SAPA — ZAPU'S acting president, Mr Josiah Chinamano, has denied that the party's Central Committee sent a message to self-exiled leader Dr Joshua Nkomo in London asking him to come back to Zimbabwe.

He was reacting to a report in the Sunday *News Bulawayo* which quoted the minister of water resources and development, Mr Cephas Msipa, who is also a member of the party's Central Committee, as saying that a message had been sent to Dr Nkomo asking him to return home.

"No message was ever sent to Dr Nkomo asking him to come back," Mr Chinamano said yesterday.

Just as the decision to leave the country was his own, Dr Nkomo would decide on his own to return when he was satisfied that the situation which necessitated his departure had improved.

Asked whether the ZAPU leader was not in danger of losing his parliamentary seat should he be absent for 21 sitting days, Mr Chinamano said a member did not automatically lose his seat. "It depends on the circumstances surrounding an individual case and the assessment of the speaker," he said.

Commentary Urges SADCC Defense Pact

MB120742 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Heads of state and governments of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, are gathered in the Mozambican capital of Maputo to review the progress (?achieved). Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, Botswana, Angola, Lesotho, and Swaziland are the members of this important regional economic and trade grouping in southern Africa.

The purpose of this meeting is to review the progress the organization has made in its struggle to develop the region economically, socially, and culturally. Secondly, the summit will have to formulate new strategies to [word indistinct] the programs [words indistinct] and to reveiw the progress that has been made since the inception of the organization.

It is important to note that one of the major achievements the organization has scored is the solid unity of purpose which is being manifested by the representation of all the member- states at the Maputo summit. However, the objective of SADCC is too big. Given the situation that South Africa's mischief has been one of consistently subjugating the economies of the member-states to strengthen its own economic infrastructure based on the philosophy of apartheid, the SADCC member-states [word indistinct] to cut that relationship [words indistinct]. This means that the independent African states in the region have to coordinate and merge their efforts in concrete (?points and undertakings) of self-reliance. Regional economic plans within the framework of the SADCC [words indistinct] among the masses.

The drought, which has seriously [words indistinct] will certainly compel the member-states to allocate a large portion of the region's foreign currency for food imports. Admittedly, the SADCC has to coordinate its achievments in every field of development, but the fact remains that food production remains a priority area if the basic needs of the majority of the people are to be met. The question of hunger or malnutrition is a factor which is humiliating to the Third World countries. There is no doubt that this is a direct symptom of failure of the Third World countries to exploit to the maximum the agriculture land resources in the rural areas. It is therefore important that the heads of state of the SADCC take seriously regional agricultural projects that fit into food production. All the member countries are by and large fully endowed with rich land resources. In other words, drought should not be viewed in isolation from what the member-states are doing in terms of agricultural production.

The other important objective of the SADCC is to secure their development programs against aggression, which comes from the Pretoria regime. The destabilization campaign against the political, economic, and social structures of the SADCC countries is a factor which militates against development. (?For this at the same time) the SADCC continues to seek economic aid from the developed countries. The member-states of the organization [words indistinct] some support from the international community to help them repulse South African agression. We do not doubt the value of that international support.

As a regional grouping, the SADCC needs to create a regional defense pact to guarantee the territorial integrity and security of its members. The absence of a SADCC defence force has given an advantage to the racist Pretoria regime to terrorize the member-states. We hope that the Maputo SADCC summit will continue to [words indistinct].

The struggle continues.